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# The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

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THE PREMIER
CURIOSITY SHOP
IN INDIA
INDIAN ART MUSEUM
JEWELLERS.
Carnac Bridge, BOMBAY. 3.

# BETTER PAY FOR PROFESSORS

## Board Of Education Meeting Ends

## COMMISSION'S FINDINGS ACCEPTED

NEW DELHI, April 23, (PTI).

THE two-day session of the Central Advisory Board of Education concluded this evening after the Board had accepted most of the recommendations of the University Education Commission with slight modifications here and there.

The Board, which had been considering the recommendations of the Commission one by one since yesterday, recorded high appreciation of the work of the University Commission for its very valuable report. Practically all aspects of university education in India were discussed one after the other during the consideration of the recommendations of the Commission.

The subjects discussed included teaching staff in universities and colleges, standards of teaching, courses of study, post-graduate teaching and research, professional education, religious education, medium of instruction, examinations, students, their activities and welfare, women's education, constitution and control of universities and university finances, as also the Commission's recommendations regarding individual universities, new universities and rural universities.

**TEACHERS' PLIGHT**

Regarding the teaching staff in universities and colleges, the Board accepted the recommendations of the Commission that the importance of the teacher and his responsibilities should be recognised and that conditions of service in universities which were suffering from lack of finance and consequent demoralisation, should be greatly improved. To this end, they accepted the scales of salaries for university teachers as recommended by the Commission, namely. Professors:—Rs. 900-50-1350; Readers:—Rs. 600-30-900; Lecturers:—Rs. 300-25-600; Instructors or Fellows, who should be in the University for not more than five years, a fixed scale of Rs. 250/-; Research Fellows, who may be expected to research for a much longer period or even for a life time:—Rs. 250-500.

Regarding scales of salaries for affiliated colleges, the Board agreed to the minimum scales of pay recommended by the University Education Commission and recommended that these should be enforced as soon as possible. In affiliated colleges without post-graduate classes the scales of salaries recommended are: Lecturers:—Rs. 200-400; Senior Posts:—Rs. 400-25-600; Principal Rs. 600-40-800. For colleges which have post-graduate classes, the grades recommended are: Lecturers: Rs. 200-500; Senior Posts Rs. 500-25-800 and Principal, Rs. 800-40-1,200.

These grades will, of course, be applied after proper selection from among the existing incumbents. The age of retirement in universities and colleges would be ordinarily 60 but extensions may be allowed upto 64 in certain cases. This will, however, not apply to teachers who are Government servants.

Regarding the standards of teaching, the Board has decided that the standards of admission to the degree classes should correspond to those of the present intermediate examination. It was decided that the determination of the pre-degree course should be postponed until after the proposed Secondary Education Commission examined the matter.

**WORKING DAYS**

Another recommendation of the Commission that the number of working days in a college should be increased to 180, excluding examination days.

The Commission's recommendations regarding courses of study for arts and sciences were accepted by the Board. In this connection, the Commission has, among others, recommended: (1) The Master's degree should be given to honours students after one year of study beyond the Bachelor's degree and to pass students after two years beyond the Bachelor's degree; (2) the principles and practice of general education should be introduced without delay so as to correct extreme specialisation.

In view of the acute shortage of scientific man-power, the Commission have emphasised the desirability of training a large number of scientists in order that India may get a few men of outstanding calibre. They also

(Continued on Page 7)

## *Touring M.P.s In City*

BOMBAY, Sunday.

A party of Parliamentarians visiting industrial centres in India arrived here tonight by air from Mitapur in Saurashtra.

At Mitapur, where they arrived this afternoon from Gwalior, they inspected the Tata Chemical Works which produces soda ash, caustic soda and other heavy chemicals.

They were appraised of the difficulties facing the industry in the shape of foreign competition and difficulty in transport of raw materials to the factory site.

The party will spend two days in Bombay seeing the various industries here and will proceed to Walchandnagar en route to Cochin.

The party was received at the Santa Cruz airport by Shri Tulsidas Kilachand, President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, Mr. A. C. Ramalingam, Secretary of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and others. Although still in the initial stage of their tour, one of the Members of Parliament, who are in the party, told that the tour was proving highly instructive with regard to the actual conditions of the various manufacturing industries of country today. They were getting first-hand knowledge about the industries as well as the labour conditions in them, which was likely to prove valuable hereafter he said.

The general impression seems to be that the Labour in those of the factories the party has already visited are not quite so well looked after as they should be and Labour complaints were not scarce, although they appreciated the hospital arrangements for the Labour in some of the factories. The housing arrangements of the Labour needed more attion, one of the M.Ps. said

During their two-day stay in Bombay, they will also meet the Bombay Millowners' Association on Monday, April 24.

## *BOMBAY'S FOOD TARGET WILL BE REACHED*

BOMBAY, Sunday.

"The progress so far made in regard to procurement of foodgrains is very satisfactory and it is hoped that the target of six lakhs tons will be reached despite the adverse crop conditions in some areas of the State," said Shri Dinkarrao Desai, Minister for Civil Supplies at a meeting of the Provincial Food and Commodity Advisory Board held yesterday in the Committee Room at the Secretariat.

All the same, there would be a deficit of about 2,50,000 tons regarding which a representation had been already made to the Government of India, added the Minister.

The Board expressed the hope that the Centre would give such additional help as would enable the State to meet its commitments both to the rural and rationed areas.

Regarding sugar, it was explained to the Board that the present difficulty in distribution, particularly in Gujerat districts, was due to the irregularity of supplies from the U.P. Factories caused by the non-availability of adequate transport facilities. This matter had already been taken up with the Government of India.

With regard to textiles, the Minister explained that some restrictions on the distribution of cloth and yarn had been relaxed and that strategic shops were being maintained in districts.

In the discussion that followed, the members made certain suggestions particularly in regard to distribution of sugar and kerosene.

## FOOD POSITION IN RAJASTHAN

### Alarmist Reports Condemned

JAIPUR, April 28. (PTI).

The Food and Revenue Ministers of Rajasthan, Mr. R. D. Goyal and Mr. Shobharam yesterday jointly assured the people that the food situation in the State was well under control and any fear of Government supply arrangements failing was unfounded.

The two Ministers, in a joint statement, said that Government was examining the data about the reported damage to crops in Rajasthan by climatic factors, and the relevant facts and figures were being collected. Meanwhile, they said, the people should not be led by irresponsible propaganda.

"An oft-repeated technique of such anti-national elements," the statement added, "has been to magnify the extent of damage done to rabi crops and create panic among the people, tending them to hoard whatever they can and thereby resist the rabi procurement scheme of the Government. The public should rest assured that there is no cause for anxiety whatsoever and the food situation is well under control".

## FINANCE MINISTER IN CITY

Dr. John Matthai, Finance Minister, photographed on his arrival by the Frontier Mail at Bombay Central on Sunday. (See report on page 3).

## NEHRU TELLS CONGRESSMEN: STOP YOUR SQUABBLES

JHUMRITILAIYA, (Hazaribagh), April 23. (PTI).

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, addressing a mommoth public meeting today here in the heart of Bihar's mica mining area, appealed to Congressmen "not to fritter away your time and energy over petty squabbles" and not to give way to communal passions and prejudices.

He had been pained, he said, to find that even some responsible non-Congressmen were being carried off their feet by the happenings which had occurred beyond the borders of this country, and indulging in communal outbursts, forgetting all the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi.

"I ask you to consider whether you are drifting," said Pandit Nehru.

He reminded the people of the country, specially Congressmen, that if they drifted away from Gandhi's teachings and the basic principles of the Congress, they would not only ruin a great organisation but also do positive harm to the country. He was definitely of the opinion that in the best interests of the country an organisation like the Congress should not be weakened in any way, for there was no other organisation which could take its place.

By playing into the hands of communalists they would not only dig the grave of the Congress, but also weaken the country. India needed to be united today if her hard-won freedom was not to lost. Dissentions would lead to disaster. Mahatma Gandhi realised this long ago and that was why he stressed the need for communal harmony first and worked and died for it.

He himself wanted to spend the last few years of his life in achieving unity and communal harmony and would do his best to implement the recently-concluded Indo-Pakistan agreement as he was convinced that this was essential for the good of the country.

**AT HAZARIBAGH**

HAZARIBAGH: President Prasad and Prime Minister Nehru arrived here at 11 A. M. from Dhanbad visiting on their way Konar Dam site and Bokaro thermal plant. Unlike Dhanbad, vehicular and pedestrian traffic was allowed on the road leading to Circuit House and thousands of people lined up and marched along the route to have darshan of the leaders.

Pandit Nehru was in a cheerful mood and told the journalists, "You are following me thoughout and getting all the dust on the way."

## A HALLOWED SPOT

**HAZARIBAGH, April 23 (PTI). PRIME MINISTER Pandit Nehru snatched a few minutes from his crowded programme here today to pay a visit to the Hazaribagh Central Jail as he was "curious" to see the place where some of his dear friends including President Prasad, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and Dr. Khan Sahib, had once been in detention.**

**He told a crowded meeting at Jhumritilaiya tonight that when he arrived at Hazaribagh he was remembering that the Khan brothers, "the greatest apostles of non-violence and communal harmony—so essential for the country today", had spent part of their life in this jail and he had an urge to see it.**

## TELEPHONES IN CITIES

### Allotment Procedure Explained

NEW DELHI, April 23.

The Government of India desire to apprise the public of the procedure they are adopting in large cities like Bombay and Calcutta for making allotment of telephone connections under the "own your phone" scheme, says a press note.

In these cities where there are a number of exchanges and cables are laid exchange-wise, it is not uncommon that exchange and cable capacities vary from area to area. For this reason, the priority list for allotment of telephone connections will be prepared exchangewise or area-wise and will be available for inspection on working days at the offices of various telephone exchanges. If in a particular area telephones cannot be given in accordance with the waiting list due to technical difficulties, the cause of an delay which exceeds a week will be mentioned in such lists.

### Food Procurement In Sholapur

SHOLAPUR, April 23 (PTI): Mr. A. S Naik, Collector of Sholapur, told pressmen last evening that the overall position of foodgrains in the district was "very satisfactory"

The procurement of foodgrains in the district, he added, was making good progress.

# HINDU LAW IS 'GOD-MADE' SAY ORTHODOX MEN

## Discussions On Code Bill

NEW DELHI, April 23, (UPI).

AFTER discussing threadbare such contentious issues as monogamy, divorce and right of property for women, the informal conference on the Hindu Code Bill concluded its three-day deliberations here today.

While no resolution was adopted on any of the issues, opinions expressed by the members representing the two schools of thought, orthodox and reformist, were fully recorded.

It is understood that the members representing the orthodox school of thought were not at all prepared to reconcile themselves to the codification of the Hindu law as proposed in Dr. Ambedkar's bill. They are reported to have contended that Hindu law was "God-made law" and, therefore, should not be tampered with or codified by the Legislature.

Accordingly, they did not see eye to eye with the representatives of the reformist school so far as the questions of monogamy and divorce were concerned.

**WOMEN'S RIGHT**

on the issue of women's right to property, there was a good deal of discussion. A formula which might be acceptable to the members of the two schools of thought seemed possible. A suggestion that an unmarried daughter with her daughter should have a right to her father's property equally with her brother and that the married one should have equal share with her husband in her father-in-law's property, is reported to have met with some approval with members representing both schools of thought.

So far as the married daughters are concerned, the representatives of the reformist school are said to have conceded the principle that they should have equal share with their husbands in their fathers-in-law's property. A married daughter should have, therefore, no right in her father's property.

## *Washington Site For Gandhi Memorial*

WASHINGTON, April 23 (PTI): Plans for constructing the Mahatma Gandhi memorial in Washington are being actively taken up, writes the FTI special correspondent.

Representatives of the memorial foundation were here to meet the Fine Arts Commission of Washington, D.C., in whose hands lies the final decision regarding the site

The Commission has offered what is considered an attractive site adjoining the present property of the Empassy of India, at 2700 Macomb Street. The site, consisting of an area of three acres, is partly U.S Government property and partly privately owned. The privately part of the land will have to be purchased by the foundation.

**ADVANTAGES**

The proposed site is said to have many advantages. Points in its favour are:

1. As it adjoins the property of the Government of India, arrangements could be made for an easy access from the Indian Embassy grounds to the memorial
2. It has a central location, easily accessible by street transport.
3. The memorial building, perched on an elevation of 300 feet and overlooking a well-wooded valley, would look very impressive
4. The natural grading of the site would lend itself wonderfully for a lay-out of terrace gardens and an amphitheatre for open-air meetings.

**LIKE A JEWEL**

Mr. J. J Singh, President of the India League of America, who inspected the site, said: "Because of the valley and the parkways on three sides of the site, there is hardly any danger of commercial buildings going up in the vicinity The memorial would be surrounded by attractive landscaping and with no other buildings to distract attention from it, it, would stand out like a jewel amidts the evergreen scenery."

## Police Disperse Red Mob

ANTWERP, April 23 (PTI-Reuter): Twelve dockers were slightly hurt here today when police baton charges dispersed a Communist-sponsored demonstration against unloading of American arms ships, due to arrive soon under the Atlantic Pact.

RANGOON, April 23 (PTI-Reuter): So Nyun, Burmese Ambassador in Wasington, is ill, and will return here next week, it was learned today. He was expected in Rangoon on Thursday.

## Fillip To Housing Schemes

### SAXENA'S TALKS WITH INSURANCE FIRMS

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, Minister for Rehabilitation, Government of India, had further talks today with some of the leading insurance companies in Bombay with a view to promoting some housing finance and construction corporations which would build, and finance the building of houses for displaced persons.

It is understood that there are reasonable grounds for believing that the insurance companies would fully cooperate with the Government in the implementation of their housing schemes.

Earlier in the day, the Minister paid a visit to the refugee camps at Madh Island and Koliwada, and met deputations of displaced persons, who impressed upon him the need of dispersing them to other places where their rehabilitation would be facilitated. Mr. Saxena promised them that the Government would consider their request.

Later, he visited the Vallabhnagar colony for displaced persons at Borivli.

The Minister, accompanied by his Secretary, Dr. Chablani, woul leave for Delhi by the morning plane tomorrow.

### SENSE OF FAIRNESS AND JUSTICE

NEW DELHI, April 23 (UPI).

Major-General Bijaya Shamsher, Director-General Foreign Affairs, Nepal, in a broadcast from the A.I.R. tonight, announced that the negotiations between India and Nepal for the signing of new treaties of peace and friendship, trade and commerce, and other matters had now ended and that the agreed drafts were awaiting signature in Katmandu as soon as the Nepali texts of the same were completed.

Major-General Bijaya, who is the leader of the Nepalese Delegation sent to carry on negotiations with the Government of India paid a handsome tribute to the Government of India, and more specially to the officials of the Ministry of External Affairs, for their never-failing courtesy and consideration and also their sense of fairness and justice, which made it possible for the talks to be held in an atmosphere of frankness and cordiality and made the mission, on which we came, so eminently successful.

# *TWO HURT IN CITY FIRE*

## *Film Godown Gutted*

BOMBAY, Sunday.

TWO persons were injured when a serious fire destroyed large quantities of film stored in vaults at the Sewri Ordnance Depot, Foybunder Road, at 11-40 this morning.

The building in which the films were stored was severely damaged; the adjoining building which also contained films was saved.

Fire Brigademen who were summoned soon after went into action under the supervision of Chief Officer Mr. M. G. Pradhan and Second Officer Capt. Mahmud Shah. Ten fire engines fought the flames for about forty-five minutes and brought it under control.

Damage is estimated at several lakns of rupees. The cause of the fire is not known.

## *Shias To Join Congress*

**PATNA, April 23 (UPI).**

**IN response to the advice of Sir Sultan Ahmed, President of the All-India Shia Conference, the Bihar Provincial Shia Conference has resolved that it would be in the best interest of the Shias as well as that of the country that they should align themselves with a non-communal political organisation in the country.**

**Accordingly, the Conference recommended to the community to join en bloc the Indian National Congress and thus help the Government at this great national crisis to solve many grave national, social and economic problems facing the country.**

## Less Water, Less Power, Less Gold

BANGALORE, April 23 (UPI): The management of the Kolar Gold mines have announced that work in two of their mines, the Mysore and Champion Reef mines, will be suspended for two days in the week from April 24. Labourers of the concerned mines will, however, be paid half the basic wage and dearness allowance for those two days, adds the announcement.

This action follows the 33-1|3 per cent cut in the normal power supply enforced by the Mysore Government owing to failure of water supply from Krishnarajasagar reservoir to the generating stations at Sivasamudram and Shimsha.

# NEW INDO-NEPAL DRAFT TREATIES FINALISED

## Equal National Treatment Of Citizens Ensured

**NEW DELHI, April 23, (UPI).**

**NEGOTIATIONS which were being carried on in New Delhi during the last three weeks between the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, and the Nepalese Delegation headed by Major-General Bijaya Shamsher, Director-General, Foreign Affairs, Nepal, for the signing of new treaties of peace and friendship, and of trade and commerce and other matters, have now added.**

The new drafts agreed to by the Indian and Nepalese Delegations will now placed before the Nepal Government for their final approval. The treaties will be signed in Katmandu as soon as the necessary work of preparing the Nepali text is completed.

Altogether three treaties are understood to have been agreed to between the Governments of India and Nepal viz., (1) treaty of peace and friendship; (2) treaty of trade and commerce; and (3) treaty relating to extradition of criminals.

**OTHER FEATURES**

The treaty of peace and friendship acknowledges the complete sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the contracting parties, and stipulates, among other things, for a free transit of arms and ammunition necessary for the security and welfare of Nepal, and also make provision for the grant of national treatment to the citizens of one country in the territories of the other in matters of industrial and economic development of the two countries.

Reciprocity has also been agreed to in matters of residence, movement, ownership of property, and participation in trade and commerce by the nationals of one country in the territories of the other.

The treaty is to remain in force for an indefinite period though it can be terminated by either party, if it so desires, by giving one year's notice to the other.

The treaty of trade and commerce recognises the principle of a free and unrestricted transit of goods destined for Nepal through the territories of India and makes provision for the implementation of these principles by a detailed enunciation of the procedure that would be necessary in the case of imports, exports, as also for the movement of goods from one place to another within the kingdom of Nepal through Indian territory.

**For this purpose, there will be five authorised routes to and from Nepal, leading to places of commercial importance in East, Central and Western Nepal from where goods can be imported or exported from the country.**

There is also an article in the treaty which allows civil aircraft belonging to one party to fly over the territories of the other and in accordance with normal international procedue.

The treaty, relating to the extradition of criminals, has also been discussed and the main principles have been agreed to.

## OUR TABULATED ADLETS

**2 ANNAS Per Word**

***PLUS advt.-tax***

**@ One Anna per Rupee**

***To be paid in advance***

**MATRIMONIAL**

**Correspondence invited from a educated Hindu Widow Lady of means willing to marry a Hindu well educated very well settled businessman of another Province residing for 20 years in Bombay and with high reputation. Please write to Box No. 1780 "Bombay Chronicle".**

**Educated handsome Gujrathi gentleman, age 32, salary 650/- invites marriage proposals c/o. Post Box 563 Poona City. (1781)**

**Punjabi widowed girl 24 uneducated invites marriage proposals. Write Post Box 563 Poona City. (1781)**

**SITUATION VACANT**

**M. T. B. College, Surat:—Applications with testimonials stating age, experience, qualifications and minimum salary are invited for the post of a Lecturer or Professor of History and Economics, depending on qualifications, so as to reach the Principal by 15th May, 1950. Scales:—Professor:—250-15-400, Lecturer:—150-10-300. Dearness Allowance at Government rates extra. (7652)**

**Post of a Chief Engineer vacant in a Sugar Factory. Qualified and experienced persons should apply sharp to Box No. 1770 "Bombay Chronicle".**

**SITUATION WANTED**

**An efficient Stenographer, knowing Correspondence, Accounts, etc. seeks employment. Write to Box No. 1776 "Bombay Chronicle."**

**EDUCATIONAL ADLETS**

**Homoeopathy easily learnt. Best postal training to pass the proposed Test. For prospectus apply: The Grace Medical Mission, Mavelikara, Travancore.**

**MEDICAL ADLETS**

**Rekoms cures and prevents smokingcough. Agents wanted immediately. Apply: Mail-India, Bombay 19. (1778)**

**Jashbhai Sarabhai, Specialist in Diabetes, Consumption and Cancer has returned to Bombay. A-122, Thakordwar Road in Dutta Mandir Compound. (1771)**

**ASTROLOGICAL**

**Life's Desire, Life Future, Scientific Forecast. Golden Opportunity. Sri B. S. Rao specialist in astrology, palmistry, numerologist, who gives correct predections staying for short time from 22nd April to 10th May. Room No. 12 3rd floor, 69, Suthar Chawl, Bombay.—9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 2-30 to 5. 1779**

**BUSINESS FOR SALE**

**A good and prospective Provision Shop with two Soda Water Hand Machines is for sale. Apply Box No. 1752 "Bombay Chronicle".**

**MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE**

**Yarn for Sale for Export 18 and 20 counts yarn available for Hard Currency. Apply to Box No. 7637, "Bombay Chronicle."**

**LOANS & MORTGAGES**

**Loans Arranged on very easy terms. Apply sharp to Mr. G. S. Monga: Post Box No. 119, Baroda. (1727)**

**MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS**

**For Income-tax Refunds, Trademark Registration, Recovery of Decrees, Railways and Insurance claims. Write Taxation Relief and General Agencies (Regd.), Examiner Building, Fort, Bombay. (1774)**

**Shop at Decora for Italian and American tapestry fabrics, plain and printed everglaze American Chints. Czech cut and painted glassware etc., etc.. 97A Queen's Road Bombay 1. (6778)**


## PUBLIC NOTICES

**THE TATA IRON & STEEL CO. LIMITED.**

**WANTED** an Assistant X-Ray Operator for the Medical Department in the grade Rs. 100-7.1|2-130-10-180 plus free unfurnished quarters of 10% of pay in lieu thereof, provident fund and other temporary allowances as admissible under the Company's rules. Candidates should have thorough knowledge in all modern X-Ray apparatus for radiography and fluroscopy and electrotherapy. Preference will be given to one who knows electrocardiographical work. Applications stating full particulars of age, qualification, experience previous appointments held if any, must reach the Supdt. Labour Bureau, Tisco Ltd., Jamshedpur, on or before the 20th May, 1950.

(7653).

## PUBLIC NOTICES

**ELECTRIC GRID DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.**

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a store-keeper in the office of the Electrical Commissioner with the Government of Bombay in the scale of Rs. 95-5-140 plus dearness allowance as admissible.

The candidate must have passed at least Matriculation examination of the University of Bombay or equivalent examination. He should have experience of managing stores as a store-keeper especially stores in P. W. Department and must be able to maintain their accounts in the prescribed form.

Those who are already in Government service should apply through their respective heads of offices.

Applications giving full particulars regarding age, domicile, educational qualifications and practical experience should reach the Electrical Commissioner with the Government of Bombay, Foreshore Road, Bombay, on or before 6th May, 1950. (7654)

**TENDER NOTICE.**

BOMBAY STATE ROAD TRANSPORT CORPORATION

TENDERS are invited for the quotations for various types of Articulated vehicles, as mentioned below:

1. Trailer Chassis—For Passenger Coaches.
2. Tractor & Articulated Trailer Chassis—For Passenger Coaches and Goods Carriage.
3. — — Tractor and Articulated Trailers with body.—For Goods Carriage.

These are open tenders likely to lead to firm orders.

The tender forms with detailed specifications can be obtained from the Central Office, 81, Love Grove Road, Worli, Bombay 18, upon written request, on payment of Rs. 2|- per set.

The tender will close on MONDAY 29th May at 12 (Noon).

PROVINCIAL MOTOR TRANSPORT CONTROLLER, BOMBAY.

7657

**THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.**

THE HEAD OFFICE of the Bank of India Ltd. will be REMOVED on 24th April. 1950, from Oriental Buildings, Fort, Bombay, to the Bank's New Head Office Building at MAHATMA GANDHI ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

A. C. CLARKE.
General Manager.

Bombay, 18th April, 1950.

(7625)

**TENDER NOTICE NO. A|835**

THE CHIEF DIRECTOR of Purchase, Ministry of Food (Div. II) Jsmnagar House, Mansingh Road, New Delhi, invites tenders for the supply of the following quantities of oilcakes (on destination pass terms) to the various Military Farms in India.

| | Tons |
|---|---|
| 1. Groundnut Oilcake (Decorticated) | 1206 |
| 2. Cottonseed Oilcake (undecorticated) | 216 |
| 3. Linseed Oilcake | 270 |

The tender for supplies of either total or part of the above requirements should be sent so as to reach him by 4 p.m. on 16-5-1950 on tender forms (not transferable) obtainable from his office upto 8-5-1950 from outside stations and upto 4 p.m. on 15-5-1950 locally at Rs. 10|- (not refundable) per set in cash or by money order (cheques will not be accepted) quoting tender notice number and remitter's full name and address. Applicants not already on the list of approved contractors with the Ministry of Food must also state the names of their Bankers.

7650

**UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD**

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of a Professor of Sanskrit in the grade of Rs. 800-50-1250 with benefit of University Provident Fund under the rules. The applicants must possess high academic qualifications in Sanskrit with atleast 5 years teaching experience in a University. He must have an established reputation for scholarship, research ability in the subject of Sanskrit. The Professor, as the Head of the Department of Sanskrit is responsible for the organisation of the different courses in his subject. He may be required to teach both Post-graduate and undergraduate classes. He should be able to guide and conduct research upto the D. Litt degree stage. The post is permanent but the period of probation is three years.

Applications stating age, qualifications, teaching and research experience accompanied by copies of testimonals and publications must be sent on the prescribed form (to be had on pre-payment of Rs. 5|-) to the Registrar, Allahabad University by July 10. 1950.

Canvassing will be a disqualification.

S. P. VARMA, M.A., Ph.D.
(London)
Registrar.

7605

## PUBLIC NOTICES

**G. I. P. RAILWAY**
**AUCTION SALE NOTICE**

EMPTY GUNNY BAGS and condemned grainshop commodities will be auctioned at this Railway's godowns at Kalyan and Thana on 3rd May 1950 at the time specified below:

KALYAN 10-30 a.m. and THANA 3-00 p.m.

The stocks to be auctioned may be inspected at site on any working day between the hours of 12-30 to 4-30 p.m. Conditions governing the auction and list of commodities to be auctioned can be had from the office of the Asstt. Controller 'Grainshops' G.I.P. Railway, General Manager's Office, Bombay.

7655

## LEGAL NOTICES

**Application No. 31 of 1949.**
**IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY**
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION
Suit No. 1340 of 1949.

NATIONAL COTTON PRODUCTS LTD.....Plaintiffs.
versus
SAIFUDDIN NOMANBHOY .....Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immovable property dated the 5th day of April 1950 the Sheriff has been directed to sell by the Public Auction at the instance of Plaintiffs all the right title and interest of the Defendant in the following property:

All that piece of land situate at Doctor Street, Bombay admeasuring one hundred and seventy-eight square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old Nos. 1401-2513 New No. 8564 Old Survey Nos. 988-989 and New Survey No. 4235 and C.S. 4210 of Bhuleshwar Division and Municipal "C" Ward No. 7081 and Old Street Nos. 168 @172 and New Street Numbers 64 and 66.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 29th day of May 1950 lodge in my office an affidavit verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights claims or charges.

Dated this 17th day of April 1950.

(Sd.) A. H. KIRTIKAR,
Commissioner.

7651

## AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE of very valuable immovable property with two huge Steel Structures situate at Balkhum (Kolshet) Thana, in one lot.

Under instructions from M|s. Sabnis Goregaoker and Rele, Attorneys for the Owners, M|s. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction on Friday 5th May, 1950 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All those pieces of land including the trees standing thereon with two huge Steel Structures at Balkhum in Thana District near Akbar Camp bearing Survey Nos. 166, 168, 169, 170, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176 & 256, Hissa No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10; assessment about Rs. 110 area about 24 Acres and 30 Gunthans.

For Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to M|s. Sabnis Goregaoker and Rele, Solicitors at 11, Bruce Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of two very valuable properties situate in 1st Gaothan Lane, Santa Cruz and on the Station Road, Santa Cruz.

Under instructions from Mr. Frederick Ma de Menezes and Dr. John Sabino de Menezes, Executors of and residuary Legatees under the last Will and Testament of the late Mr. Diago Antonio de Menezes of Santa Cruz, M|s. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction in 2 lots on Thursday, 18th May, 1950 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises:—

Lot No. 1. Gaothan Land with one storied building about 410 Sq. Yds. bearing Municipal House No. 21, situate at 1st Gaothan Lane, leading to Tilak Road and Station Road with 4 minutes distance from Station Road and Market.

Lot No. 2. Piece of land with the house, admeasuring about 1270 Sq. Yds. bearing Municipal House No. 13 and 13A, centrally situated on Main Business Road within 6 minutes distance from Railway Station, Market and Anand Podar High School in a prominent locality yielding a good income.

Private offers will be received upto 15th May, 1950.

For Particulars and conditions of Sale, apply Mr. S. K. Dhurandhar, Pleader for the Vendors at 25, Tagore Road Santa Cruz (West) Bombay 23 or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Medical Stores, Forceps, Gloves, Burs, Drills, Trays, Linen thread, Wire, Hot water bottles, etc., on 25th April at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at A. F. Medical Stores Depot, Ordnance Depot, Sewri, Bombay. For catalogues apply to: Crawford & Co., 132, Apollo St.

## AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE OF CARGOES, LYING UNCLEARED IN THE B. P. T. DOCKS.

In accordance with section 64A of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879 and as from time to time amended MENESSE & CO will under instructions from the Manager Bombay Port Trust Docks sell by Public Auction at A. Uncleared Warehouse Alexandra Dock at 10-30 a.m. on Thursday the 27th and Friday the 28th April 1950 the following goods:—

C. P. and Art Silk Piecegoods: Art Silk Yarn: Toilet Requisites: Crown Cork: Hardware: Electric Appliances: Paper: Nails: Textile Machinery Parts: Wooden Cabinet: Instrument Appliances: Radio Parts: Porcelaimware: Electric Toys: Chemical: Dry Colour: Transmiting Sets: Wireheals: Watch Parts: Empty Bottles: Silicaware: Crucibles: Imitation Jewellery: Motor Car Parts: Sweet Drinks: Twine: Hosiery: Bronze Rods: Pencil: Machinery: Printing Machinery Ferrocilicon: Grinding Wheels: Stamping Machinery: Radio Cabinets: Auto Lamp Bulbs: Essences: &c.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE of Powrahs, Trowels loin, Drills twist etc., on 28th inst. at 2-30 p.m. at G. E. Depot, Kalyan near Refugees Camp No 3, by order of the R.C.D. and thereafter about 5000 cft. Uls timber fit for firewood at S.E. (MES). Kalyan by order of the S.E. (MES) Kalyan. Terms: 25% cash deposit.

GANDHI & CO.

# Tanganyika Indians Support Reforms

## *MOVE TO COUNTERACT EUROPEAN PROPAGANDA*

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NAIROBI, (By Air).

**Strong condemnation of the propaganda carried on by "a group of Europeans from the (Tanganyika) Territory and form the neighbouring (Kenya) Colony to establish European leadership and unofficial European majority rule in Tanganyika" has been made by the Indian Association, Dar es Salaam, in a memorandum submitted by it to the Select Committee of the Tanganyika Legislative Council.**

The Select Committee was appointed by the Government "to review the present constitutional structure in the Territory and to make recommendations for future constitutional developments in the Territory".

It may be recalled that the Tanganyika Government circulated early in January a very comprehensive memorandum suggesting the basis for the proposed changes in Tanganyika's constitution and for the future governance of that territory.

**PROPOSED REFORMS**

Briefly stated these proposals could be summarised as follows:

The Provincial Council of each of the eight provinces of Tanganyika to be used as "electoral colleges" for the selection of unofficial members to the the Legislative Council; each Provincial Council to select one African and one non-African, thus ensuring equality of African and non-African representatives on the Council; and the selection of non-African representatives from among Europeans and Indians on the basis of a common roll.

The White settlers in Kenya and their counterparts in Tanaganyika and Southern Rhodesia have become very jittery over the announcement of the proposals granting equal unofficial representation to Africans and non-Africans on the Legislature of Tanganyika with provision for the election of members on a common roll.

The White settlers do realise that their chances for domination over the Africans in this country are very negligible if the Tanganyika Government implements the recommendations of the Select Committee for reforms in that territory which is under direct control of the United Nations Organisation Trusteeship Council.

The Indian Association's memorandum traces the greater role the Asian community has played and is playing than any other immigrant community in the economic and social development of Tanganyika.

"The Asian community", it states, "considers that political development of the territory had reached a stage when a more advanced popular and democratic system should be introduced and representatives drawn by an elective system." (Under the present constitution, the member for Tanganyika Legislative Council are nominated by the Governor).

**IDEAL SYSTEM**

"The ideal system to introduce the elective representation", it continues, "would be a common roll for all the population of the territory and the Asian community ask for the recognition of this democratic and popularly accepted principle. In the interests of the harmonious development of a country where three different races live side by side, it is essential that better understanding should be established and the common roll will bring about the desired outlook and afford opportunities to the electorate as a whole to pick out the most popular and efficient representatives from different parts of the territory.

"This, in addition to better and more efficient administration, will foster the common bond of citizenship amongst all inhabitants which is essential for progressive development of the country."

The memorandum also support the suggestions made in the Government's memorandum circulated to unofficial members in connection with the establishment of Provincial Councils for the eight provinces of Tanganyika which would act as "electoral colleges", the ensuring of equality of African and non-African representation on the Legislative Council and the selection of non-African from among Europeans and Indians on the basis of a common roll.

**EUROPEAN AGITATION**

"A group of Europeans", the memorandum concludes, "from the territory and from the neighbouring (Kenya) Colony are agitating to establish European leadership and unofficial European majority rule in this country. While appreciating the part played by every section of the community, large or small, in the development of the country, the Asian community (it declares) strongly resents and opposes such fantastic demands put forward by the European Association and its supporters and considers that fanatic statements made are creating considerable misunderstanding and mistrust between the European and non-European inhabitants of the territory.

"This territory is a trust with His Majesty's Government until such time as all its inhabitants are fit and ready to take charge of the affairs of the Government, and any move to destroy the status of trusteeship by giving a favourable position to any racial group would be strongly opposed by the Asian population who actually form the bulk of the non-African population of this country".

**INDO-AFRICAN FRONT**

Meanwhile, the non-European communities in Kenya have not taken the settlers' agitation lying down. This week an Indo-African united front to counteract the mischievous propaganda of the Europeans came officially into being and a meeting to discuss the Tanganyika proposals has been fixed for Sunday, April 23, 1950 in Nairobi under the joint auspices of the Kenya African Union, the parent organisation of Kenya Africans, and the E. A. Indian National Congress.

Prominent among those who will address the meeting, which is first of its kind in Nairobi, will be the Hon'ble A. B. Patel, M.L.C., Mr. Jomo Kenyatta, President of Kenya African Union, Mr. Peter Koinange, M.A. who returned recently from India, Mr. Chanan Singh, President, Indian Association, Nairobi, the Hon'ble I. E. Nathoo, an Indian Muslim Member of Kenya Legislative Council and Mr. Tom Mbotela, African Vice-President of the Kenya African Union.

The Hon'ble E. W. Mathu, a prominent African member of the Legislative Council will preside over the meeting.

A resolution condemning the attitude of the European settlers in Kenya, Tanganyika and Rhodesias in opposing the "very moderate" proposals for Tanganyika and calling upon the "non-Europeans of East Africa to take vigorous action to safeguard their future in these territories" has been drawn up by the two organisations for adoption in the mass meeting of Indians and Africans on April 23.

## ASIAN WOMEN IN AFRICA CONFER

NAIROBI, April 23 (UPI): "Let us forget the bitterness and the futility of the past and help to create a better land for our children and for children's childen. This is a country with dynamish charged in its growth. Already those of us, who came here only 15 or 20 years back can hardly believe the development that has taken place before our own eyes. The next decade will bring about even swifter changes and the promise of a richer and fuller life lies within our grasp if only we show vision and patience to match it," said Councillor Mrs. Vidyavati Sondhi, presiding over the first East African Asian Women's Conference in Nairobi which opened yesterday.

Welcoming the European African sisters Mrs. Sondhi suggested institution of bursaries for African women.

**"If you educate a man you educate an individual, but if you educate women you educate a family", she said.**

Deploring the lack of schools and hospitals she appealed to the generosity of Asians and stressed the need for provision of good teachers.

Dr. Mrs. Nalini Pant, Chairman, Reception Committee welcoming the delegates from distant parts referred to various existing women's organisations doing good work, but almost all, she said, were communal. A centralised organisation was necessary to work out a common co-ordination pattern and hence this Asian Womens' Association.

# NAVAL SCHOOL ON CHILKA COAST

## Vice-Admiral Parry's 3-day Visit

**PURI, April 23 (PTI).**

**SUITABLE sites for the shifting of the naval school now at Vizagapatam are now being examined by the Government of India. Vice-Admiral Parry, Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy, who is on a three-day visit to Orissa in this connection spent two days on the Chilka coast and went on a boat over the Chilka Lake.**

He went to Barkul on the Chilka Lake coast on the evening.

During his trip on the Chilka Lake "rough soundings" to find out the depth of the lake were taken.

In an interview with the Press Trust of India Vice-Admiral Parry said: "At this stage it is not possible for me to say if the lake is suitable for any navy development. The lake itself is most suitable for boat work and if the school is established on shore the cadets can be given instructions on boats under sail which is a necessary part of the naval training. As the navy develops we undoubtedly want more of such sites.

**COASTAL SHIPPING**

Vice-Admiral Parry said that the Indian Navy had still to be developed a great deal and for this there should be an improvement of the merchant navy also. In fact, an expanded merchant navy of India would provide the necessary background for the development of the navy. Coastal shipping had also to be greatly increased.

Vice-Admiral Parry said that he found that coastal shipping had been more in existence on the west coast of India than on the east. Now that Orissa was developing into an industrial state they should find out a suitable port between Calcutta and Vizagapatam to meet the increased maritime trade of the future.

Vice-Admiral Parry said that in view of the pact policy of the Government of India in recruiting the men to the defence forces only from the Punjab, they had found after the partition of India that most of the men in the Navy had gone to Pakistan. It was the intention of the Government of India now to see that the recruitment to the defence services should be as widespread as possible.

**FISHING IN LAKE**

On Chilka coast Vice-Admiral Parry met the Raja Bahadur of Khallikote and Mr. U. C. Patnaik, M.L.A. who submitted a scheme to the Government for the conversion of Chilka Lake into a naval base and discussed with them the local aspects.

Vice-Admiral Parry in reply to a question said that by the establishment of a naval school, the fishing trade of Chilka lake would not be affected.

Vice-Admiral Parry also went to Gopalpur on sea and visited the possible sites for the proposed airfield and later visited the old Ganjam Fort, now in ruins, constructed during the time of the Portuguese.

Vice-Admiral Parry and party arrived here on April 21 last evening and stayed as guests of the Governor of Orissa, Mr. Asaf Ali. He also met here the Chief Minister, Mr. Hare Krishna Mahatab, Pandit Lingraj Misra and Mr. Sadashiv Tripathi, Ministers. Vice-Admiral Parry and party left by car yesterday afternoon for Bhubaneswar from where they fly to Vizagapatam.

## GERMAN ANTHEM AGAIN

### Social Democrats Walk Out

BADEMS (French Zone of Germany), April 23 (PTI-Reuter)—The third verse of the former German National Anthem "Deutschland Ueber Alles" was again struck up after a speech by Dr. Konrad Adenauer, West German Chancellor last night, according to the West German News Agency DPA.

The Chancellor had just addressed a conference here of his Christian Democratic Union.

It was the same verse which was struck up at a mass meeting at which Dr. Adenauer spoke in Berlin last Tuesday.

The three Western Commandants remained seated and the British Commandant later commented that the Chancellor had shown "bad taste".

Leading Social Democratic walked out of the hall when Dr. Adenauer asked the audience to sing the Anthem.

The incident unleashed a storm of comment in the entire German Press.

"Deutschland Ueber Alles" was the German National Anthem until the defeat of Nazism in the last world war.

## GOODS TRAIN WAGONS DERAILED

ALLAHABAD April 23 (PTI): About twelve wagons of a goods train on its way to Chheoki from Jubbulpore were derailed at about 8-15 p.m. last night near Shankergarh about 20 miles away from Allahabad. As the main line has been blocked by this derailment, the Bombay Mail which was due here last night at 8-55 p.m has not yet arrived here and it is being diverted via Kanpur. The Bombay Express which was scheduled here this morning has not yet arrived.

It is also being diverted by another route.

## Tapping Sources Of Power

### ENGINEERS CALLED TO CO-OPERATE

POONA, April 23 (PTI).

Mr. N. V. Gadgil, India's Minister for Works, Mines and Power, said here today that a scrutiny of Government's policies would bring forth the verdict that "Government is moving on the right lines in regard to industrialisation of the country."

Mr. Gadgil, who was inaugurating the 30th annual conference of the Mechanical Engineers' Association of India appealed for their co-operation in pushing through Government schemes.

Outlining Government schemes for making available abundant and cheap power supply for industrialisation, Mr. Gadgil said a detailed survey of the resources of power in the country had been undertaken and the work was now complete. Industrial progress, he added, could be speeded up if better use of the sources of power were made.

**RIVER PROJECTS**

The Government had launched on three river projects—the Bakhra, Damodar and Mahanadi. It was the considered policy of the Government to put through these projects in spite of financial difficulty. When completed in 1954, according to the present schedule these schemes would make available an additional million kilowatts of power and would bring under cultivation four million acres.

Mr. Gadgil said there had not been enough co-ordination of human agency and materials in the country. But the problem would be tackled by the National Planning Commission. The Commission would list the resources and technical talent available in the country and frame a programme so as to achieve maximum results in the shortest time possible, he added.

Mr. Shantunarao Kirloskar, the Poona Industrialist, who presided over the conference, expressed the view that a National Economy Committee should be set up to suggest ways to stop "colossal" waste of materials in the industry.

## INDEPENDENCE DAY IN ISRAEL

### Red Demonstration

TEL AVIV, April 23 (PTI-Reuter)—On the eve of Israel's Independence Day, nearly 1,000 Communists yesterday staged a demonstration here, carrying banners and a portrait of Stalin through the streets.

The banners bore slogans attacking "American warmongers" and demanding that Israel should join the "peace front".

The Independence Day celebrations, marking the second anniversary of Israel's formation as a State, were ushered in last night with nation-wide broadcasts by President Chaim Weizmann and Prime Minister David Ben Gurion.

In his broadcast last night Mr. Ben Gurion referred to the recent reversal of Soviet policy on the internationalisation of Jerusalem.

"We can now note with satisfaction that the only world power which supported in the United Nations General Assembly the internationalisation of Jerusalem—the Soviet Union—has now reversed its position" he declared.

The Prime Minister added that Jerusalem now became Israel's capital in fact and in practice.

## NORTH ATLANTIC POLITICAL COUNCIL

WASHINGTON, April 23 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Roscoe Drummond, Marshall Plan European Information Chief yesterday urged creation of a North Atlantic Political Council to shoulder responsibilities blocked by the Russian veto in the United Nations

He told the American Society of Newspaper Editors that this would strengthen the hands of the United States and its allies in the cold war.

A North Atlantic Political Council, free of the possibility of Russian veto, could discharge in the Atlantic community "the responsibilities which the Security Council is prevented from discharging at Lake Success".

French Premier George Didault said last week that France would urge the Foreign Ministers to set up an "Atlantic High Council for Peace" which could eventually become a "super-government" of the Atlantic community

## SIKH—POLICE CLASH: 3 MORE ARRESTS

AMRITSAR, April 23 (PTI)—Three arrests have been made in connection with the clash between Nihag Sikhs and police in Radhan village on April 20 in which eleven people were killed. One more person died in hospital yesterday injuries received in the clash.

Police investigations in the area are reported to have unearthed huge dumps of locally manufactured arms and ammunition.

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# CITY & SUBURBS

## TODAY

**MONDAY (April 24.)**
Hindu: Vaishakh Shud 7, 2006.
Muslim: Rajjab 6, 1369.
Parsi: Avan 24, 1319.
Sunrise: 6-16 a.m., Sunset 6-59 p.m.
Hightide 02-18, 17-09, Lowtide 09-32, 23-36.

### *Domestic Occurrence*

DEATHS

Smt. TULJALAXMI, wife of Diwan Bahadur Krishnalal Mohanlal Zaveri, expired, Sunday morning. Uthamana ceremony today, Monday, at 5 p.m. at her residence, Pittale Mansion, C. P. Tank Road, Kandawadi.

POHOOMULL:—Diwan Bahadur Naraindas Pohoomull, Proprietor of Pohoomull Bros. (India), expired Saturday, 22nd April 1950.

Uthamna ceremony on Monday, 24th April, 1950, at 5 p.m. at Silk Merchants' Association Hall, Dahanukar Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. 2.

### *Today's Engagements*

RAMGARHIA ASSOCIATION: "Prohibition Day" at Laxmi Narayan Hall, Shivaji Park, 4 p.m., Raja Maharaj Singh, Governor of Bombay will preside.

STUDENTS' LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY: Prize distribution of Society's Girls' School at Thakurdwar 6 p.m. Mr. Naik-Nimbalkar, Minister for Labour, Bombay, will preside.

YOUTHS CULTURAL LEAGUE: Lecture on politics by Mr. F. Mehta at Wilson College, Chowpatty, 6 p.m.

Y.W.C.A., Byculla, Indian dance demonstration by Krishnan Kutty, Shirin, Sitara, Kamal and others at 7 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Meeting at Jehangir Wadia Building, Fort, at 6-15 p.m. Special lecture on 'The Theosophy of the Koran' will be delivered.

## Mrs. Tuljalaxmi Zaveri Passes Away

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Mrs. Tuljalaxmi Zaveri, wife of Diwan Bahadur Krishnalal Mohanlal Zaveri, an eminent Gujarati literary genius, passed away at an old age, this morning. She was ailing for a long time from paralysis. The late Tuljalaxmi was a devoted wife and helping hand to her husband in his manifold activities throughout his life. Uthamna ceremony will take place at 5 p.m., tomorrow, at her residence at Pitale Mansion, C. P. Tank Road, Bombay.

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# BY-ELECTION IN MAZAGAON

## Congress Appeal

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The General Secretaries of the B.P.C.C. have issued the following appeal in connection with the civic by-election from Mazagaon Ward.

The Municipal voters of Mazagaon have to go to the polls on Tuesday, April 25, to elect their representative in a vacancy caused by the death of Shri Balwant Singh Dhody. Dr. V. D. Telang has been chosen as its candidate by the B.P.C.C. In their election campaigning, those in opposition have been indulging in giving assurances freely to the electorate.

Similarly, they have been scrupulously taking every opportunity to criticise the Congress, and the Government. As against this, Congress has no verbal promises to give. It has been serving the cause of the nation for all these years. It is the Congress Party, which led the country to Freedom, under the leadership of the Father of the Nation, and now the party has pitched itself for the work of consolidating this freedom.

In spite of numerous difficulties created on account of national and international situation, the Congress Government, headed by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Patel, have enhanced the prestige of Bharat. It is now upto the people, to strengthen the hands of the Party by lending it their full support.

Speaking of the Municipal Congress Party, the Greater Bombay Scheme, the Municipalisation of transport services, implementation of the Tansa-Vaitarna water supply scheme, housing, expansion of primary education facilities, etc., sufficiently testify to the constructive work being done by the party.

We are confident that the Municipal voters of Mazagaon will not get themselves led by these assurances and criticism of those in opposition, and we hope that they will return the Congress candidate with an overwhelming majority.

# FOUR BURNT TO DEATH

## Fire Havoc In Bengal

BERHAMPORE (West Bengal), April 23: Four persons were burnt to death and several cattleheads were lost in a fire which broke out at village Notungram, five miles from here, yesterday afternoon. About 100 huts were gutted.

In another fire yesterday at village Lakshminarayanpur, 3 miles from here almost all the huts in the village were destroyed. Over one thousand people have been rendered homeless. Some cattleheads were also lost.

## PLEA TO LIFT BAN ON SERETSE

ROTHESAY (Scotland), April 23 (PTI-Reuter): The Scottish Trades Union Congress at its closing session here yesterday called on the British Government to allow Seretse Khama, exiled chief-designate of the Bamangwato tribe, to remain unconditionally in the tribal reserve in Bechuanaland.

## GOOD HAUL BY TOKYO POLICE

TOKYO, April 23 (PTI-Reuter):—Tokyo Police have arrested 2,750 gangsters, including 45 women and confiscated one machinegun, 30 pistols and 257 Japanese swords, so far this month, the Metropolitan Police Board announced here yesterday.

## Jessup For London

NEW YORK, April 23 (PTI-Reuter): Dr. Philip Jessup, American Roving Ambassador and Foreign Policy Adviser, left for London by air yesterday.

He will take part in preliminary discussions with British and French officials, to prepare the way for the "Big Three" Foreign Ministers' meeting next month.

AHMEDABAD, April 23 (PTI): The Gujerat Famine Relief Committee, which was formed here last year to fight the famine in Gujerat, has set apart a sum of rupees two lakhs out of the surplus funds to purchase boring machines to make bores in different parts of Gujerat which are suffering from shortage of water in summer season.

The committee will prepare a five-year programme of making bores.

# DADAR RLY. STATION TO BE GIVEN NEW LOOK

## G.I.P. And B.B. & C.I. Will Be Connected

BOMBAY, Sunday (PTI). ...

**GREAT passenger amenities have been contemplated by the G. B. B. & C. I. Railway in its schemes for 1949-50, it was official learned here today.**

They include large-scale extension of the present booking, catering and resting facilities for passengers at all stations besides major remodelling of the junctions of Dadar, Surat and Baroda.

The Dadar junction in the heart of Bombay City, through which about a million main-line and suburban passengers daily pass, will be given a "new look". The 18-feet platforms will be widened to 30 feet and will be completely covered by asbestos sheets and lit by fluorescent lamps.

An overbridge will be built at the centre of the platforms to connect them directly with the Dadar junction of the G.I.P. Railway, adjacent on the southern side. The station buildings will be remodelled providing more booking windows, larger waiting halls and "dustless resting spece" for the passengers. This Rs. 3,00,000 scheme is expected to be completed by March 1951.

### SURAT STATION

The station buildings at Surat and Baroda will also be remodelled at a total cost of about Rs. 5 lakhs. The stations will be fittted with water coolers, fluorescent lights and fans.

Train services on the B. B. and C. I. Railway are expected to be further speeded up when doubling of the main-line track between Baroda and Ahmedabad will be completed shortly. Besides, the track between Virar and Baroda—over four decades old and laid on pot sleepers—will be completely "relaid" with heavier section rails.

Reconditioning of bridges—another facet of the Railway's post-war programme—has been progressing well and over 100 spans have been reconditioned to stand the heavier engines and faster speeds.

# LIGHT SHOWERS IN KONKAN

## All-India Weather

POONA, April 23 (PTI).

The following is the daily all-India weather summary for Sunday.

Weather has been dry over the country except for local showers in Assam and isolated light showers in the Konkan.

Day temperatures were 5 degrees to 10 degrees F. above normal over North-East India, East Madhya Pradesh and the Deccan (Desh).

Forecast valid until Monday evening: Weather will be dry except for a few thundershowers in North East Assam and local thundery conditions in South and East Hyderabad, South Deccan (Desh) and the South Konkan in the afternoon.

Day temperatures may rise slightly in North Deccan (Desh) and North Hyderabad.

The following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during past 24 hours, total rainfall from 1st March 1950 and departure from normal recorded at 8-30 a.m. I.S.T. on 23rd April 1950.

Ahmedabad 105 78 0 0 minus 0.1, Allahabad 103 74 0 1.7 plus 1.0, Bangalore 96 72 0 0 minus 2.0, Baroda 107 72 0 0 0, Bhavnagar 103 70 0 0 minus 0.2, Bhopal 103 70 0 1.6 plus 1.1, Bhuj 100 66 0 0 minus 0.2, BOMBAY 90 76 0 0 minus 0.1, Kanpur 101 72 0 0.6 plus 0.1, Cherrapunji 72 63 0 18.5 minus 8.0, Darjilling 69 53 0 7.5 plus 3.0, Gulbarga 106 89 0 0.5 minus 0.4, Gwalior 104 64 0 0.3 -, Hyderabad (Dn.) 105 77 0 0.1 minus 1.3, Jaipur 94 69 0 0.1 minus 0.3, Jabalpur 105 67 0 1.4 plus 0.6, Kodaikanal 70 54 0 2.2 minus 3.1, Kolhapur 103 74 0 0.3 -, Kurnool 107 80 0 0.2 minus 0.5, Mahabaleshwar 92 71 0 0.1 minus 0.8, Marmagao 87 80 0 0 minus 1.3, Mercara 87 66 0 0.5, minus 2.0, Mussoorie 75 54 0 4.1 plus 0.6, Mysore 97 72 0 0 minus 2.0, Ootacamund 75 55 0 0.3 minus 2.8, Patiala 95 62 0 1.3 -, Poona 106 70 0.4 minus 0.1, Shillong 83 62 0 4.6 minus 1.2, Sholapur 108 81 0 0.3 minus 0.3, Simla 66 49 0 4.6 0.8.

# DR. MATTHAI IN CITY

## Reception At Station

BOMBAY, Sunday

Dr. John Matthai, Finance Minister, Government of India, accompanied by Mrs. Matthai, arrived here this morning by the Frontier Mail from Delhi on a three-day formal visit. He was received at the station by Mr. B. Rama Rao, Governor of the Reserve Bank and Lady Rama Rao, Mr. K. Venkatappia, Finance Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Mr. B. C. Dutta, Accountant General, Bombay and Mr. Davis Shaw, Assist Secretary to the All India Council for Indian Christians.

During his stay in the city Dr. Matthai will put up with Mr. B. Rama Rao.

His programme includes the inauguration of the new premises of the Bank of India He will meet the Bombay Bullion Assiciation and the Indian Merchants Chamber. He will also meet representatives some of the premier industrial organisations and officials of the Reserve Bank of India informally.

Dr. Matthai will leave for Delhi on April 26 by the Frontier mail.

# ROTARY CONFERENCE

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The opening session of the Inter-District gathering of Rotarians will begin at the Taj Mahal Hotel at 4-45 p.m. on Monday, April 24.

Visiting Rotarians are requested to register before 4-45 p.m. Dr. Percy Hodgson, President, Rotary, International and Mrs. Hodgson will arrive in Bombay on Monday by the Indian Overseas Plane from Nagpur at 12-55 p.m.

# EDUCATION BOARD MEETING

## Azad's Address

NEW DELHI, April 23 (PTI): Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Education Minister, declared here yesterday that it was generally agreed that an important administrative post like that of the university vice-chancellor should be a whole-time one.

Maulana Azad, who was presiding over the special session of the Central Advisory Board of Education, hoped that the Board would agree with the University Education Commission's recommendation in this respect.

### HINDI

Referring to popularisation of Hindi, Maulana Azad said steps would have to be taken from now, specially in the non-Hindi states so that in 14 years or earlier it could be adopted as the language of the administration at the Centre.

The Education Minister asked the Board to give their opinion on all the recommendations of the University Commission. He said it might be some time however before the recommendations involving further expenditure could be implemented. In respect of these recommendations the Board might have, he added, to indicate priorities among them.

Dr. Tara Chand, Secretary, Education Ministry, said only four universities and three states had so far sent their comments and recommendations regarding the university commission's report. He regretted that others had not sent in their opinions although requested to do so by March 31, 1950.

The Inter-University Board also postponed its consideration of the report till August next, but, he felt, they could not wait any longer and must form their opinion about the recommendations of the report without any further loss of time. The recommendations, he said, would have to be implemented at the earliest.

The session of the Advisory Board will be continued today.

# People IN THE NEWS

## Government House News

BOMBAY, April 23.

The Governor of Bombay received the Hon'ble Shri Mohanlal Saksena, Seth Keshonath Tandon and Shrimati Tandon.

Rani Maharaj Singh visited the Hon'ble the Chief Minister and Shrimati Kher at their residence.

The Hon'ble Dr. John Matthai and Shrimati Matthai came to lunch.

★

**PANDIT H. N. KUNZRU**

NEW DELHI, April 23 (UPI).—Pandit Hirdyanath Kunzru, President of the Central Refugee Welfare and Vigilance Board left New Delhi for Calcutta today by air, to study the refugee problem in Bengal.

# MYSORE HIGH COURT JUDGE'S CASE

## Chief Justice Of India Conducts Enquiry

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BANGALORE, April 23: The four-day visit of Sir Harilal Kania, Chief Justice of India, to Bangalore recently has evoked considerable interest in that it was connected with a judicial enquiry into the termination of services of Mr. R. Puttaraj Urs from the Judgeship of the Mysore High Court. Normally a judicial officer''s' 'visit evokes little or no interest.

Knowledgeable circles opine here that Sir Harilal has finished his first stage of enquiry, since he could not meet His Highness the Rajpramukh and Mr. Justice N. Balakrishnaiah, who is now away in Europe.

### NOT INCOMPETENT

It is stated here that the scope of the enquiry was limited in that it was confined to the charge that he was not co-operating with other Judges. Justice Kania is said to have told Mr. Puttaraj Urs that he had no doubt about his honesty, integrity and capacity as a High Court Judge. Hence this rules out the other charge against Mr. Puttaraj Urs that he was incompetent.

During his four-day stay here Sir Harilal Kania met the Chief Justice and other Judges of the Mysore High Court, some of the retired Judges and some leading advocates. He was also the guest of honour at "At Homes" given in his honour by the Chief Minister, the Mayor of the Bangalore Corporation, and the Bangalore Law Association.

Speaking at the Law Association Sir Harilal revealed that the dual system in Judiciary would end in two years time. This he revealed replying to a suggestion from the President of the Law Association that dual system was a heavy burden on small litigants. However, he personally felt this system was advantageous in heavy litigations. He pointed out that the disappearance of the dual system was not due to any want of appreciation of the work done by solicitors, but due to the large number of those advocates who came and worked in Delhi.

# STUDENTS SURVEY IN U.P.

LUCKNOW, April 23 (PTI)—Provincewide survey of students receiving education in higher secondary schools, intermediate colleges and Uniersities will be made in the forthcoming academic year by the U.P. Government to find out psychological bias, emotional set-up, mental and physical aptitudes of the student community in the State.

Dr. B. S. Haikerwal, Deputy Director of Education, who represented India at the Advisory Committee on juvenile employment of the ILO, has been entrusted with the work of conducting the survey in Lucknow.

A seven-page questionnaire has been drafted by Dr. Haikerwal, both for the teacher and the taught, to record particulars about a student from two angles and it has already been distributed among students of some of the local schools and colleges.

The findings of the survey will form the basis for general improvement of the students in matters of their economic, environmental, social and educational aspects of life.


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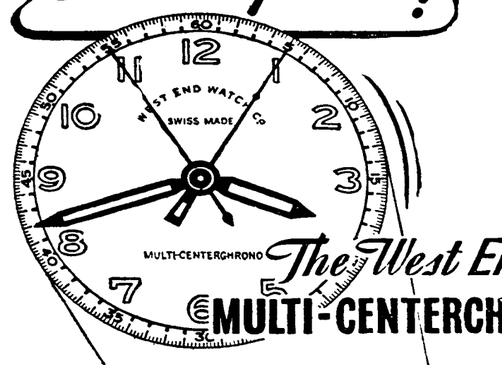

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# TODAY'S RADIO

MONDAY, APRIL 24

## Air News From Delhi

English 8 a.m. 1-30 p.m. 6, 9; Gujarati 8-45 a.m. 1 p.m. 8-15; Hindustani 8-15 a.m. 1-40 p.m. 6-10 9-15; Kannada 7-45 a.m. 7-45 p.m. Malayalam 7-30 a.m. 7-30 p.m. Marathi 8-30 a.m. 12-50 p.m. Tamil 7-15 a.m. 7-15 p.m. Telugu 7 a.m. 1-50 p.m. 7 p.m.

### BOMBAY

7-30 a.m. Bhor Bhaee 7-35 Physical education 7-40 Today's programme 7-45 R. Desai G geet 8-15 Vimal Narvekar salagrarali 12-50 p.m. Tantrakari 12-50 R. Desai G geet 1-40 Dance music 5 Hindi by radio 5-20 K. G. Basarkar dilruba 5-40 M. R. Gautam vocal 6-30 Vimal Narvekar shree 7-10 Locals 7-20 M. R. Gautam vocal 7-30 R. Desai G geet 7-45 For industrial workers 8-30 G talk on military training 8-45 Month's song 9-15 K. G. Basarkar dilruba 9-30 Film songs 9-45 Bombay diary 10 O. Frank bass-baritone 10-15 Music of P. Faith 10-45 A. Constanian soprane.

VARIATIONS: 8 a.m. K. G. Basarkar dilruba 8-45 B. K. Gawli M songs 1 p.m. B. K. Gawli M songs 1-10 Preet ki reet 1-50 For women 5 Hindi by radio 6 L. K. Kunte clarionet 6-20 For rural listeners 7-30 Commercial news 8-15 B. K. Gawli M songs 9 Rajamma Venkatram K songs 10 A. Shroff's play "Kakani Kala" 10-30 Vimal Narvekar basant.

### BARODA

7-30 a.m. Swar Vilas 7-45 Today and tomorrow 7-50 B. M. Patel bhajans 8-15 G. Barodekar shahnai 8-30 S. M. Qamruddin and party bhajans 5-30 p.m. As in Ahmedabad 6-10 G. Barodekar shahnai 6-20 S. M. Qamruddin bhajans 6-30 For rural listeners 7 "Nirasha" 7-15 M. B. Desai's G talk "Enriching vocabulary" 7-30 G. Barodekar shahnai 7-45 B. M. Patel bihag 8 S. M. Qamruddin's party bhajans 8-10 Locals 8-30 Listeners' requests 9-30 As in Ahmedabad 9-45 Radio Orch.

### AHMEDABAD

7-30 a.m. Ashram bhajanvali 7-40 Bhakti sudha 8-15 As in Baroda 8-30 V. D. Tendulkar kh desh 5-30 p.m. V. D. Tendulkar kh bhimparasi 6-10 As in Baroda 6-30 For women 7 "Sasar Sneh" geets 7-15 M. Desai's G. talk "enriching vocabulary" 7-30 For industrial workers 8 Locals 8-5 Our country 8-30 K. Joshi rag shreni 8-45 Garbas 9-30 V. D. Tendulkar rag adana 9-45 As in Baroda.

## B. B. C.

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE: 7 a.m. Religious Service 7-30 The News 7-45 Journey into Melody 8-45 London Light Concert Orchestra 10 Variety Bandbox 11 Jazz Club 11-45 Variety Calls the Tune 12-45 p.m. programme parade 1 John Bull's Band 1-30 British Concert Hall 2-30 The country House 3 Music for Dancing 3-45 The Debate Continues 4 Troise and His Banjoliers 4-45 Listeners' Choice 6 The Music of Sid Phillips and his Band 6-45 Kenneth Neate (tenor) 7 The Women's programme 7-45 Variety Bandbox 8-45 BBC Midland Light Orchestra 9-15 Commonwealth Survey 10-30 Science Review.

EASTERN SERVICE: 7-30 p.m. The Canterbury Tales 8 Aj Ke Mehman 8-5 Jam-I-Jam 8-20 In Se Miliye 8-30 Mahila Samaj 8-45 Ham Se Puchiye.


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# Canned Meat Off Ration

## U. K. DECISION

LONDON, April 23 (PTI-Reuter)—Canned meat and shredded suet came off ration today in austerity Britain.

This is the first time meats and fts have been derationed since buying of essential foods was restricted over 10 years ago

These changes announced by the British Ministry of Food early this morning will mean a greater variety on Britain's tables—more cakes and puddings and a greater opportunity for the housewife to provide more roasts and fried meat.

Canned milk and canned beans will also be available for free sale.

The Food Ministry stater: "Realising that this very substantial change may cause immediate problems both for trade and housewife, Mr. Maurice Webb (the Minister of Food) has decided that the operation of this transitional phase must be watched from day to day.

# NATIONAL THEATRE CENTRE CONFERENCE

The UNESCO have the National Commission in each member state through which the member bodies interested in educational, scientific and cutural matters in the member state, are associated with the work of the organisation. The Indian National Commission is formed to serve as Liaison agency between the UNESCO and the Institutions concerned with working for the progress of education, science and cuture, and to act in an advisory capacity to the Government of India in matters relating to the UNESCO. Smt. Kamaladevi is the member of this National Commission one of the institutions forming part or the activities of the UNESCO is the International Theatre Institute. According to the Article 5 of the Charter of this Institute congress of the I.T.I. consist of representative designated by National Centres. Each country thus should have a National Theatre Centre representing the Theatre Group in the country before it can be represented to the congress of the I.T.I.

In India there is no such National Centre so far. With a view to form such a centre, therefore, Smt. Kamaladevi addressed a letter on behalf of the National Commission of the UNESCO to the different Theatre groups in the country to meet in a conference. The conference will be opened by Mr. M. C. Chagla today at Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan. Letters have been received from Mr. P. N. Kripal the secretary of the National Commission, Dr. Rathindranath Tagore the general secretary of the Visva-Bharati, Smt. Rukmini Devi founder of the Kala-Kshetra Adyar and others wishing the congress a success. Nearly 35 organisations are likely to be represented at this conference.

# CHOLERA EPIDEMIC SPREADS IN WEST BENGAL

CALCUTTA, April 23 (PTI).

**CHOLERA, which has been raging in Calcutta in an epidemic form during the past two and a half months, has since extended its grip also on four of the mofussil districts in the State.**

The affected districts are Nadia, Murshidabad, West Dinajpur and Malda. Although the number of incidence and death rate are not available, about 200 mobile medical units are fighting out the disease in these areas.

The Director of Health Services, Dr. B. B. Das Gupta told PTI that cholera ampules had been flown to West Dinajpur where the disease had broken out in quarters congested by the refugees.

Government are also launching an anti-cholera drive in the city from today, when publicity vans with necessary medical staff will go round different areas to intensify the inoculation work. Government had also opened a number of temporary hospitals round about Calcutta, where the refugees had been concentrated.

In Calcutta proper about 200 inoculators have been put on the job and the number of people inoculated has now risen from 15,000 a week this month to 15,000 a day.

## LIAQUAT FOR U. S. ON APRIL 29

KARACHI, April 23 (PTI-Reuter): The Pakistan Prime Minister, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan and Begum Liaquat Ali Khan have accepted an invitation from the British Government to be their guests during their stay in London en route to the United States, it was learned here.

The Prime Minister and party are scheduled to leave Karachi on the morning of April 29 by Pan-American Airways.

ROME, April 23 (PTI-Reuter): The new Indian Ambassador to Italy Mr. B. R. Sen, yesterday paid a courtesy visit to Prime Minister Alcide De Gasperi at the Chamber of Deputies.

The Ambassador will leave today for Belgrade, where he will take up the post of Ambassador to Yugoslavia.

He will hold the two posts jointly spending part of his time in Rome and part in Belgrade.

# DEFECTIVE TEXTILES EXPORTED

## Malayan Trade Complaint Against India

SINGAPORE, April 23, (PTI).

**SARDAR HARDIAL SINGH, retiring President of the Singapore Indian Chamber of Commerce, told the annual meeting of the Chamber last evening that Malaya continued to be an excellent market for Indian goods chiefly cotton textiles and piecegoods.**

"Although we have been able to handle this market exclusively for Indian goods in spite of competition during the past year, our ability to meet local demands for internal consumption as well as entrepot trade lately has been affected by some factors", he added.

Sardar Hardial Singh continued: "Indian piecegoods lately have shown defects which are likely to be prejudicial to the good name of India and prospects of Indian trade. There are serious complaints of uneven weaving and colouring and defective packing by Indian mills.

"There is a general complaint that Indian mills do not keep up to their commitments regarding delivery. Even more harmful is the reputation of many Indian exporters that they always leave loophole in their contracts and can use it to get out of contracts wherever they want.

"Some Indian mills' representatives visiting this country have allowed greed and shortsightedness to lead them into quoting mill prices to retailers. This is capable of doing the most serious damage to established trade and off creating a very bad impression of the Indian business methods abroad."

**BAN ON LICENSES**

Sardar Hardial Singh added that the ban imposed by the Government of India on new licences until September for coarse and medium piecegoods was a drawback which might drag on till the end of this year. Although this might be a sound step from a long-term point of view, he felt it necessary to inform the Government of India that there were many varieties which did not come in bulk and might be ousted from this market if the ban continued for sometime.

It would have been more appropriate for the Government of India to have allowed a small percentage on total exports made by merchants so that short varieties which were consumed by retailers could still come.

Sardar Hardial Singh said that during his recent visits to India, he brought these drawbacks to the notice of some of those concerned "but it seems that they still need a lot of hammering before we may hope for much-needed co-operation from Indian producers and exporters."

**GOVERNMENT AWARE**

Interviewed by PTI correspondent on Sardar Hardial Singh's observations, India's Trade Commissioner in Malaya and Hong Kong, Sardar Jogindra Singh said his government was already well aware of defects found in certain shipments recently received from India and suitable action was being taken to investigate the matter, and overcome the shortcomings.

The Indian Trade Commissioner said India's cotton and textile industry had made great strides during recent years and now held a pre-eminent position in world production and trade in textiles. In view of this it was highly unfair to generalise upon stray instances like those under reference.

Mr. R. Jumabhoy, member of the Singapore Legislative Council and prominent Indian businessman was elected President of the Singapore Indian Chamber of Commerce for this year.

## ARABS TIRED OF U. S. PRO-ISRAEL POLICY

### League Chief's Statement

CAIRO, April 23 (PTI-Reuter): Abdul Rahman Azzam Pasha, Secretary-General of the Arab League, said yesterday that the Arabs were tired of the American policy of continued support of Israel".

Azzam Pasha said the recent statement by Maitre Maruf Dawalibi, Syrian Economic Minister, that "the Arab States would rather be a Soviet republic than be Judaised by the United States reflected the Arabs' present state of mind.

The League Secretary denied Egyptian press reports that he had said it was "not only harmless but a necessity" to look towards Russia to offset American support of Israel.

Maitre Dawalibi's statement, which was widely commented on in the Egyptian press, drew a sharp rebuke from Ismail Sidky Pasha, veteran Egyptian statesman.

## INDORE MINISTERS NOT RESIGNING

### Report Contradicted

NEW DELHI, April 23 (UPI).

Characterising a news item published in a section of the press about the resignations of three Ministers of Indore and two other Ministers of Southern Madhya Bharat from the State Cabinet on the question of location of the capital of Madhya Bharat as "absolutely false and baseless", a spokesman of the Madhya Bharat Government told the United Press that no resignations of the Ministers had been received by the Chief Minister.

It is learnt the Chief Minister, on the assurance of full support and expression of complete confidence in him, by the party, secured resignations of all the members of the Cabinet for reshuffling the Cabinet long before the issue of location of the capital was raised.

The Chief Minister is likely to meet the Deputy Prime Minister in connection with the fixation of Madhya Bharat capital shortly when all the relevant problems of Madhya Bharat will be discussed.

## RECLAMATION WORK IN U.P.

### Tractors To Clean Jungle Area

LUCKNOW, April 23 (UPI).

The U.P. Government has started colonizatiin operation in the 6,000-acre jungle-infested terrain in Rampur bordering on the Ganga-Khadir area where reclamation work is going on

To provide easy means of communications, two roads will be constructed in the first instance. Round these will stand the houses of colonists and their fields. These would be made ready by stages before the monsoon sets in.

Two tractors have already arrived from Ganga-Khadir in this area but as many as 16 to 24 tractor units will be required before the place can be made habitable. Arrangements to secure these are being made.

The State Government propose to re-settle three classes of persons here, namely, displaced persons, ex-servicemen and displaced persons among ex-servicemen, Government help would also be provided to these colonists for the construction of houses and provision of other amenities.

Not many irrigation facilities are needed as it is a camp area. But a number of tube-wells would be constructed by Government to provide irrigation facilities to settlers.

## AMALGAMATION OF DELHI POSTAL CIRCLE

### Wide Opposition To Plan

NEW DELHI, April 23 (PTI).—The meeting of the Delhi Post and Telegraph Advisory Committee yesterday is understood to have opposed the official proposal to amalgamate the Delhi postal circle with the Punjab.

The meeting, opposing the proposed shifting of the Post Master General's office from Delhi to Ambala, held the view that such a step would seriously inconvenience the public as also commercial and trade interests.

The Delhi Trade Associations, it is learnt, have also asked the Communications Ministry to reconsider this proposal.

## EVACUEE PROPERTY MISAPPROPRIATED

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, April 23: Special Pakistan Police have now concluded enquiries into serious complaints against the staff of Baluchistan Custodian's office who are alleged to have misappropriated valuable evacuee property.

The police are reported to have been able to find out sufficient clues in this connection and the whole report is at present before the higher authorities for taking suitable action against the offenders. In the meantime, almost whole staff of the Custodian's office has been suspended from service.

## B.C.G. Campaign In U. P.

### OVER LAKH TESTED

LUCKNOW, April 23 (UPI).—Over a lakh persons have been tested in Uttar Pradesh for BCG vaccination and 30,663 persons vaccinated till March 30 this year by nine BCG teams working in the State.

The BCG campaign, it may be mentioned was started in Uttar Pradesh on 9th September last year with an initial force of three teams. Six more were added subsequently. Mostly students under 21 years were tested and vaccinated except at Kanpur where a special drive was launched in the labour areas

The Health Ministry now propose to extend the campaign to the four hill districts of Almora, Nainital, Ranikhet and Mussoorie this summer.

During the month of March, 27,033 persons were tested and 8,161 vaccinated in the State. Allahabad topped the list with 9,105 persons tested and 2,797 vaccinated.

These tests which were conducted in five cities of the State, namely, Agra, Allahabad, Bareilly, Lucknow and Kanpur, revealed that over 60 per cent of the youth examined showed presence of of tubercular infection in their bodies though most of them may not develop tuberculosis at all.

## *REDS CLASH WITH POLICE PARTY*

### *10 Killed In Krishna District*

VIJAYAWADA, April 23 (PTI): Ten persons, stated to be Communists, were killed in the early hours of yesterday morning in an armed clash with police in Venna Alli forest within the Hyderabad State, on borders of Tiruvur taluk in Krishna District, it is officially learnt.

This brings to total number of Communists killed so far in armed encounters with police in Krishna District during March and April to 51.

Police found two guns, 17 cartridges, 8 spears at the scene of clash left by the raiders

## INDIA LEAGUE OF AMERICA

NEW YORK, April 23 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. J. J. Singh has been re-elected President of the India League of America for the ninth consecutive year.

Pearl S. Buck and Dr. Lin Yutang have been re-elected Honorary Presidents.

The League in a resolution welcomed the Indo-Pakistan Agreement reached in New Delhi as a result of the talks between Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan. "We hope the agreement represents the victory of those elements in both countries that support full freedom for all creeds within a democratic secular State", the resolution said.

## PAKISTAN TO REDUCE DOLLAR IMPORTS

KARACHI, April 23 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Ghulam Mohammed, Pakistan Finance Minister, said here yesterday that Pakistan had agreed to reduce her dollar imports during the current fiscal year "to the extent of seventy-five per cent of the 1948-49 figure."

After the Commonwealth Finance Ministers' Conference last year, Pakistan, as other Commonwealth countries, had agreed to cut dollar imports by twenty-five per cent in 1949-50. The decision was taken in deference to the request by the British Government.

Mr. Ghulam Mohammed, who left for London yesterday evening by air, declined to make any statement on his mission to the United Kingdom. He is expected to stay there for about a week.

BIHAR NEWSLETTER

# FOOD SITUATION IN BIHAR DETERIORATES

## Many Districts Face Threat Of Famine

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PATNA, (By Mail).

**SPEAKING at the annual meeting of the Bihar Industries Association the Food Minister of Bihar, Mr. Anugrah Narain Sinha frankly admitted that the food situation had been deteriorating all these days and that the Government found themselves helpless to solve the problem. As usual this statement was followed by a fervent appeal to the industrialists of the State to cooperate and help Government get over the crisis.**

The soaring prices, the cultivators' apatny to part with their hoarded stocks, the anti-social activities indulged in rather luxuriously by the unscrupulous traders, are the causes of the whole maladv.

Things being as they are, it will be interesting to recall here that the Government too failed to tide over this cheap temptation of enriching their coffers when they released 20,000 maunds of Burma rice (supplied to the state Govesrnment by the Centre) to retailers and others for being disposed of While the Government secured this quantity at Rs. 18 a maund they sold it for Rs. 30 per maund

Bihar's press notes and unofficial bulletins had been painting brilliant and rosy pictures The public had been for the last year fed and fed rather lavishly on with these "notes" explaining the completion of irrigation cannals projects and the reclamation of lands while actually some districts of the State were on the verge of famine conditions.

Unless the situation is tackled and tackled quite efficiently—and not a day later than can be helped—it might go out of control and the Bengal famine horrors repeat the history in Bihar

**ANOTHER CALAMITY**

Easily the worst calamity of this week in Bihar lay in the havoc caused by a fire, which of all places broke out the other day in a refugee camp and turned thousands of them to the state of pitiable destitutes. Starting through an act of inadvertancy on the part of a refugee old woman, the flames fanned by a dust storm razed most of the camp to shambles and broken pieces of charred logs of wood. It gutted twenty one barracks, housing the displaced persons and property worth over two lakhs of rupees was destroyed.

Most of the sufferers could save nothing from the barracks excepting some clothes on their person.

**DOWRY BILL**

The Government of Bihar, the other day, took a major step towards the elimination of social evils when the Bihar Legislatvie Assembly passed the Bihar Dowry Restraint Bill. Under one of the provisions of the offenders would be liable to six months imprisonment Under another clause the "Tilak" ceremony authorises the bridegroom to accept an amount up to Rs. 251, inclusive of cash and offerings in kind.

The discrimination between Biharis and non-Beharis being practised at a steel firm in Jamshedpur came in under heavy fire at a meeting of the Biharis' association which alleged that justice was not meted out to Biharis.

## U. S. DEVELOPS NEW WAR TOOLS

### Forced To It, Says Louis Johnson

WASHINGTON, April 23 (PTI-Reuter)—Mr. Louis Johnson, United States Defence Secretary, said yesterday that Russia's "earlier than expected atom explosion" had spurred America to develop new war tools surpassing any known weapon in destructive power.

He did not explain what these weapons were, but said America's atomic armament was "no longer a smaller number of bombs of a single type and size".

Stressing that Russia's atomic development was faster than predicter, Mr. Johnson said the United States was in turn forced to hasten defence plans.

At the end of 1949 America had 36,000 warplanes, 11,000of them fighters, of the fighters, 2,000 were jets,

At the end of 1949 armed services manpower totalled 1,551,000.

## *REDS ENTER HAINAN CAPITAL*

### *Nationalist Troops Flee City*

HONG KONG, April 23 (PTI-Reuter: Troops of China's Communist Government entered the capital of Hainan Island, Hoihow, unopposed early today, according to a telephone message received in Hong Kong from Hoihow.

All Nationalist soldiers have fled the city which was reported quiet.

Western observers in Hong Kong said that they had no doubt that Communists would capture the island, which has several airfields and a good naval base.

The fight for Hainan had vital implications for Australia and New Zealand as well as South-East Asia, the observers said. The island dominated the Indo-Chinese coast and its capture would vastly improve the Communists' strategic position throughout South-East Asia, they added.

A Nationalist military spokesman in Taipeh, capital of Formosa, announced today that the Nationalists withdrew from Hoihow on Saturday night and established headquarters at Yuling, South Hainan.

## WALLSTREET FAIRLY ACTIVE

### Strike Threat Retards General Improvement

NEW YORK, April 23 (PTI-Reuter).—Wallstreet was fairly active yesterday with some expansion in bull support following further mostly pleasing business news. But the threatened nation-wide telephone workers strike and the continued deadlock in the Chrysler labour dispute served to retard a general improvement. Thus early gains in some departments were erased or reduced in many instances before the finish.

The market showed only a mild predominance of advances of fractions to a dollar early in the day with leading oils, drugs, steels and rails among the favoured groups.

American telephone was off slightly on the labour news and Chrysler eased owing to the continued impasse.

Week-end profitaking developed latterly and the market finished rather mixed and barely steady.

## New York Cotton Market Closed Barely Steady

NEW YORK, April 22 (PTI-Reuter).

Prime movements of cotton were erratic in newcrops initially easing rather sharply chiefly on technical ground and then rebounding on usual short crop ideas and early forecast indicating no moisture in West Texas over the week-end.

Latterly, new crops again eased on renewed profittaking. Old crops were again mixed with further May liquidation and hedges in July meeting fairly good trade demand and some covering but finally went with the new crops. The market closed barely steady with sales estimated at 125,000 bales.

## STOCKS MARKET BARELY STEADY

NEW YORK, April 22 (PTI-Reuter).

STOCKS.—Impressed with further mostly pleasing business news, bulls entered the market in somewhat greater numbers but price improvement efforts were handicapped by the threatened nationwide telephone strike, and the continued deadlock in the Chrysler strike. In good activity, the market was able to show only a mild predominance of advances mostly ranging to one dollar including leading meatpackings, oils, drugs, chemicals, steels, containers, aircrafts and rails. Week-end profittaking tended to increase in late dealings and reduced or more than erased numerous earlier gains. Prices at the close appeared rather mixed and the composite average rate finished a shade lower. The market closed barely steady.

## CHICAGO GRAINS PRICES ADVANCE

NEW YORK, April 22 (PTI-Reuter).

Chicago Grains' prices advanced under the leadership of soyabeans which established new seasonal highs reflecting the strength of the cash market as a result of government buying for export and higher values of soyabean meal. The five-day weather forecast indicating continued dry conditions in the Southwest wheat belt and increased commercial demand for cash maize and oats were additional bolstering factors.

## MEMORANDUM TO MINISTERS

### Congress Planners' Discussions

NEW DELHI, April 23 (UPI).

The Congress Economic Planning Sub-Committee had a four-hour sitting here this evening, when it considered, it is learnt, the draft memorandum which would form the basis of discussions of the ensuing Conference of Chief Ministers and P.C.C. Presidents, commencing in New Delhi on April 25. Pandit Pant, Chairman of the Sub-Committee, presided.

The Committee adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 8 a.m. when it would have a joint meeting with the members of the National Planning Commission. All the members of the Committee, namely, Shri Gulzarilal Nanda, Shri Shankerrao Deo, Shri Jagjivan Ram, and Prof. N. G. Ranga, were present.

The draft which runs to about 50 pages, gives the one-year economic programme which the Indian National Congress would place before the country. Stricter control of speculation, improvement in the control of capital issues, rationisation of import and export control and planned decontrol of some commodities are understood to be some of the main items of this one-year programme, which is likely to be discussed at the forthcoming conference.

**OTHER FEATURES**

Other important features of the programme are: Planned development of village and small-scale industries and the setting up of a state industrial credit corporation for financing such industries; conscription of labour for pursuing a programme of development of roads and irrigation works; expediting zamindari abolition in different States; intensification of the Grow More Food campaign to achieve the target of self-sufficiency within the prescribed limit, and establishment of grain banks.

The report also covers rationalization of industries, closure of mills, unemployment, gratuity to retrenched personnel, industrial housing and better working and living conditions for labour. It further suggests a programme for rural development and a machinery for its implementation.

## *An Intimation Of Immortality*

GRASMERE, April 23 (PTI-Reuter): The centenary of the death of William Wordsworth was celebrated throughout the beautiful Lakeland district today. The poet lies buried in Grasmere churchyard.

Preaching in the ancient church, the Archbishop of York, Dr. Cyril Garbett, urged that "every spiritual and intellectual resource should be brought to the defence of the dignity and the rights of the individual.

"Wordsworth did that by showing the fortitude, the tragedies, the labours and the kindliness of ordinary men and women", he said.

## *TERRITORIAL ARMY RECRUITMENT*

### *Good Progress Made*

NEW DELHI, April 23 (PTI): Recruitment to the Territorial Army, which began in October 1949, is now making steady progress, it is officially stated in some units the target strength has already been reached.

Some of the provincial units of the Territorial Army are already in camp undergoing one month's recruit training. This will be followed by two months' training every year. Training of urban units, given only during the men's spare time, is also under way wherever such units have been raised.

During the period of training the Territorial Army personnel get the same pay and allowances as are admissible to the corresponding ranks of the regular army.

# DELHI PACT MARKS DISTINCT CHANGE FOR BETTER

## K. G. Mashruwalla Pleads Strict Adherence To Its Terms

AHMEDABAD, April 23, (PTI).

**COMMENTING on the Indo-Pakistan agreement Mr. K. G. Mashruwala writes in today's Harijan. The Pakistan Prime Minister's speeches show a distinct change for the better. It is always easy to doubt the sincerity of the opposite party. But it must be remembered that the opposite praty in that case will also feel justified in suspecting our sincerity. Suspicion and counter suspicion are equal and opposite, and confidence begets confidence."**

"Apart from the terms of the agreement, the very fact that the Prime Ministers of the two States gave up all other engagements and met for a week to discuss directly the affairs face to face without the intervention of a third party and succeeded in producing an agreement, which each of them feels to be satisfactory, is a happy and and welcome start by itself.

"It indicates that the disease, which had almost become chronic and threatened to be fatal to the life of the two States, is still capable of being arrested and, if carefully treated and nursed, rooted out radically.

"Gandhiji was eager to see the day when India and Pakistan should settle all their differences and problems by direct talks and without the intervention of other political powers".

**NO DISTINCTIONS**

Mr. Mashruwala adds: "Let us examine some of the principles to which both the governments have pledged their acceptance. For instance, both accept that none of the governments was to be theocratic in character or to make any distinction among its citizens on the ground of their religion.

"But at the same time it lays upon both the governments the responsibility to see that their judicial and adminisrative machinery is so impartial and nonest as to inspire confidence among the minorities that they would receive justice when appealed to. If that confidence is lacking, the exodus of the members of the minority community as well as the concern and anxiety of their co-religionists on the other side leading sooner or later to intervention by the State cannot be prevented. The agreement has recognized the responsibility to create a proper machinery to see to it.

"Both the governments also accept the principle that those who have emigrated might return to their homelands and promise to return their property to them or in case where that is not possible to rehabilitate them.

**HOPEFUL**

"The principle is at present confined principally to the migration of the two parts of Bengal and Assam, but it may be hoped that the same would be done in the case of the two parts of the Punjab, Sind and NWFP. It is but just that people should not be uprooted from their ancestral homes.

"Even if there are honest misgivings on both sides regarding the success of the agreement in action, it is a valuable document in-as-much as it formally clears certain principles, about which doubts were entertained and about which both India and Pakistan were very anxious and insistent. Until the agreement is formally repudiated none of the two governments can defend a speech or action of a responsible leader or office-holder or a government servant inconsistent with its terms and both the governments would be bound to rectify anything done in contravention of them.

"Honest implementation requires honest officers and honest unofficial public or private agencies working in the field. If they are men, who are bent upon mischief, and if the minorities in general are too weak of spirit, the best of agreements could be made a worthless writing. In this respect both India and Pakistan have to be on their guard and frank. None should make the vain boast that the people of the majority community on its side are always good and honest and that breaches are made only by the people of the majority community on the other side. There are good people on both sides, as also mischief-mongers".

# JAPAN WILL LEAD RESURGENT ASIA'S ECONOMY

## U. S. Far Eastern Economic Conference Forecast

TOKYO, April 22 (PTI-Reuter).

**THE United States Far Eastern Economic Conference which ended in Tokyo today forecast "a resurgence of Asia's economic strength and stability" in which "a reconstructed Japan" must loom large.**

An official communique issued after the session declared that in spite of changed industrial and trading patterns, Japan's trade with the rest of Asia must be expected to increase rapidly with the mutual growth of confidence and the solution of problems which had arisen from the war.

Although Far Easten Economic problems are complex, "coordinated efforts by all the countries concerned might soon well result in the resurgence of Asia's economic strength and stability

**RELAX CONTROLS**

The Conference called for a relaxation of Government controls which were restricting Asian, inter-regional and international trade.

"A much higher volume of trade than at present could be developed without too much difficulty", it said.

Asian exports to countries outside the regio1 should be stepped up to help Asia's income in convertible foreign exchanges.

"The United States and other countries would welcome Asia's exports to a far greater degree", the Conference said.

**ECONOMIC AID**

The Conference, attended by American diplomatic and other representatives from all over the Far East, discussed "various programmes" for the economic development of Eastern and South-East Asian countries, the communique said.

These included loans already advanced by such organisations as the Export Import Bank in the United States and further financial and technical aid.

The United States and European countries had already granted Eastern and South-East Asian countries loans and aid totalling between 5,000 and 6,000 million United States dollars.

The United States was the greatest contributor, though Britain helped with over 150 million sterling.

Asian countries should encourage the flow of foreign capital and allowing the remittance of fair investment returns and guaranteeing against the nationalisation or expropriation of foreign investments without compensation, the Conference considered.

## Contributions For New U. N.

LAKE SUCCESS, April 23 (PTI-Reuter): Member Government of the United Nations are to be asked to contribute furniture, rugs, paintings, flagpoles and even trees and fountains for the Organisation's new headquarters.

# CUT IN POWER IN MYSORE

## Sequel To Water Shortage

BANGALORE, April 23 (UPI): Enquiries made in authoritative circles here reveal that the 33-1/3 per cent cut in the normal consumption of electrical energy which came into effect in Bangalore from yesterday, will continue till the beginning of the monsoon this year, with the prospect of the cut being increased to 50 per cent by the end of this month.

The cut in the electricity is due to the failure of water supply from Krishnarajasagar reservoir resulting from the failure of monsoon last year.

The water level at Krishnarajasagar yesterday was 32 feet which much below the normal. The discharge from Krishnarajasagar has been limited and power generation both at Shinisha and Sivasamudram has been reduced by 20,000 kilowatts as against normal generation of 60,000 kilowatts.

Consequent on the cut in power supply, cinemas in Bangalore are running only two shows daily with matinee and morning shows being discontinued.

## *CHILD WELFARE IN BURMA*

### *U.N.I.C.E.F. To Help*

RANGOON, April 23 (PTI-Reuter): The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), has extended its aid to the Burma Government in its programme for development maternity and child welfare services.

The total value of this aid may amount to 228,900 dollars but the programme drawn up for a start now amounts to about 90,000 dollars. A supply of 3,000 pounds of milk powder is already on its way to Burma.

Yesterday in the presence of the Health Minister U Tin an agreement was signed by representatives of Burma Government and UNICEF under which UNICEF will provide foodstuffs and other supplies and services for the assistance of children, adolescents and expectant and nursing mothers of Burma. The Government undertakes to utilize the supplies to best advantage and distribute them in accordance with a plan of operations to be mutually agreed upon.

## AFRICANS STONE POLICE

JOHANNESBURG, April 23 (PTI-Reuter): Hundreds of Africans yesterday stoned police—injuring four of them—at Germiston location, 8 miles from here.

Police said rioting followed a meeting at which about 200 Africans were urged to regard May 1 as "Freedom Day".

Last night the locations, heavily patrolled by armed police, was quiet "blacked out"—Africans having destroyed the lights by stoning.

## DR. PRASAD'S SEAT IN PARLIAMENT

PATNA, April 23 (PTI)—The seat held by Dr. Rajendra Prasad in the Parliament of India had fallen vacant by reasons of his election as the President of India with effect from January 26.

The Bihar Legislative Assembly has been called upon to hold an election to fill up this seat as soon as practicable.

## Spies To Be Hanged In Prague

PRAGUE, April 23 (PTI-Reuter)—Major Jaromir Nechansky 34-year old son-in-law of a former Czech Deputy Prime Minister and member of the Czech wartime forces in Britain, was sentenced to death by hanging for alleged spying for the United States.

Also sentenced to death was Veleslav Wahl 28-year-old law student.

Both pleaded guilty to all charges and told the court they were "twin heads of the same espionage network".

Four other Czechs in the same trial received long gaol terms.

## 10,000 Jap War Prisoners Still In Siberia

TOKYO, April 22, (PTI-Reuter): At least ten thousand Japanese prisoners of war are still in Siberia, according to some of 1,244 repatriates who arrived at the Japanese main island port of Maizuru this morning.

The repatriates who give this estimate were commenting on a Soviet "Tass" Agency report that repatriation from Siberia was completed and only 2,458 war criminals and nine sick Japanese remained in Russian hands.

According to the Japanese authorities 360,000 prisoners in Russian hands at the time of Japan's surrender are still unaccounted for.

# Punjab Police Disappoint In Semi-final

## KALWANT SINGH TO THE RESCUE OF PUNJAB SPORTS

### Aga Khan Cup Hockey

BOMBAY, Sunday.

**Hockey enthusiasts who turned up in a holiday mood to witness East Punjab Police, the holders and conquerors of the Lusitanians fight out the semi-finals this evening with Punjab Sports of Calcutta returned home disappointed at the mediocre hockey served up which finally ended in a goalless draw. The replay has been fixed for to-morrow at 5-30 p.m..**

Hard hitting and rough play was expected of these two die-hardy sides and at no time did they make efforts to resort to clean and delightful hockey. Constructive, combined play by East Punjab Police in a cool temperament may have brought them easy victory, but it may be that their win over the Lusis has gone to their heads.

The umpires Zelio da Silva and Trilok Singh kept their strict control over the game and prevented some nasty scenes by their timely warnings Bakshish had an occasion to earn the displeasure of a warning. Due to this erratic play Gurcharan the East Punjab Police pivot was injured on the forehead a little before half time and he left the field for medical attention and returned later.

The honours of this evenings' game go to Punjab Sports gallant custodian Kalwant Singh who time and again was responsible for some very clever saves which places him among the top class goalies seen in action in India's premier tournament the Aga Khan.

Another player who certainly needs some mention is Carapiet, who was the main spoke in the Policemen's defence. He executed some beautiful moves as the opponents centre forward and had Sat Pal the Police goalie not saved some of his solo drives a different story would have to be told. The support that Carapiet received from his other forwards was negligible and had his sides wingers hemmed-in the Punjab Police he would have shown his prowess as an opportunist.

For the Policemen mention must be made again of their goal getting forward line which failed to gain the boards due to their very close in play. The inners particularly Bakshish and Udham have a tendency to wonder around in an effort to find an opening thus putting the other players in an awkard position.

Both goals were concerned in some very narrow escapes but Punjab Police had definitely a fairer measure of play and also the chances, but due to Kalwant Singh coming in their way the score board stayed blank.

Punjab Sports were the first to attack and had Carapiet made a more sustained effort, rather than just feebly tap the ball Sat Pal may have been beaten, but play now weaned around to the Calcutta end and a series of saves were affected by the custodian. Balber, Udham, Ram Swaroop and Bakshish each in turn failed to gain the boards. Then the burly Trilochan tried a penalty corner hit but once again Kalwant came to the rescue of his side and he did it again when Udham tried to push the rebound in. The drab first half came to an end with Punjab Police having the upper hand.

Punjab Sports were deprived of a positive goal scoring chance when the bearded Dharam unfairly brought down Carapiet just outside the circle when he was the last but one man left to hold this wily Calcutta centre forward.

The "Coppers" failed to clinch the issue midway through the second half when Bakshish had just to beat Kalwant Singh only but the goalie anticipated well and saved wonderfully what looked like a certain goal. Punjab Sports now took over calling the time but failed to convert their efforts into any material advantage.

THE TEAMS:— EAST PUNJAB POLICE Sat Pal; Trilochan Singh; Dharam, Indergit, Gurcharan, Dadoo, Swaroop, Bakshish, Balbir, Udham, Kirpal.

PUNJAB SPORTS, CALCUTTA:— Kalwant Singh; Ajit Singh; Sarwan Singh; Atma Singh; Prakash, Intergit Singh; Sal Pal, Amar Singh, Carapiet, B. R. Singh, Harjundar Singh

Umpires:— Z. da Silva and Trilok Singh.

## Indian Hockey Team To Tour Kenya

AMBALA, April 23 (PTI):

The Indian Hockey Federation has accepted the invitation of the Kenya Hockey Association to send an official and representative team to tour Kenya (East Africa) in the next cold weather, announces Prof R. D. Bhal, Honorary Secretary of the Indian Hockey Federation here.

The tour is expected to last a month and a half and will commence in the middle of December next.

Prof. Bhalla said that the Indian Hockey Federation proposed to hold special trial for the selection of the team by the middle of October.

He added, "the Kenya Hockey Association is believed to be preparing very elaborate and comprehensive arrangements for entertaining the visiting team. It may be not out of place to mention that the performances of the All-India Hockey team during their last trip to that beautiful country on and off the field were highly appreciated and the present invitation is due to the goodwill that the members of the team created at that time."

## JUNIOR HARWOOD FOOTBALL LEAGUE

### Nine Matches Played At Parel

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Nine matches were played this evening in the Harwood Football League at Parel on three different grounds:

A.C.C. Sports and Air Services were concerned in a goalless draw in the fourth division of the Harwood Football League played at the G.I.P. Railway ground this evening.

Bombay Gas Co. Sports Club beat Asian Assurance S.C. by two goals to nil in the same division. Anthony D'Souza and D. C. Souza were the goal scorers.

British India General Insurance and Sandoz Sports Club were concerned in a goalless draw sharing two points in the fourth division of the Harwood League.

At the Naigaum Police Ground Congress Seva Dal beat G.I.P. Railway 'E' by a solitary goal scored by K. B. Raj in the fourth division of the same League.

Hill XI and Kohinoor Mills playing on the same ground in the same League shared two goals. Tony scored for Hill XI, while Dattaram scored for the Mills.

G.I.P. Rly. 'C' and Greater Bombay Police shared two goals in the third encounter on the same ground. G. Daniel scored for the Railway and Ramchander for the Police.

On the College Ground Youths Union beat St. Stephens by one goal to nil in the fourth division H. S. Shai scored the all important goal.

Kerapet S.C. beat K.P.C.A. by three goals to nil in the same division on the College grounds. Estavam J. Cuddapah and Monteiro were the goal getters.

Fatrade beat Assnora Blues by a solitary goal which was registered by B. Fernandes in the third encounter on the College ground in the fourth division of the Harwood League.

## OILMEN TROUNCE INDIAN GYM.

### Poor Fare In Nadkarni Cup Football

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Burmah Shell who last season were a powerful soccer side to reckon with confirmed their supporters hopes of another pot hunting season by strengthening their outfit with players of note which enabled them this evening to trounce Indian Gymkhana by five goals to nil in the Nadkarni Cup tournament. Later in the evening, Goan Sports and Rainbow Sports were concerned in a draw each side scoring once.

Possessing a powerful quintette in their attack, Burmah Shell started confidently and immediately subjected their opponents defence to terrific pressure, but it was not until the fifteenth minute that Santan netted from close quarters. Shell crossed over with a solitary goal lead.

After the breather Shell once more worked up their attack and with Trades former pivot Middlecoat in their ranks distribution became even and the outers were well served. Maxie Fernandes Trades let outer also assisted his side prominently, but he failed to score.

Five minutes after resumption Ganesh put his side further in the lead with a powerful shot. Soon Ganesh put his side again ahead with a third goal scored of a penalty kick when a defender was hauled up for handling the ball. Just before the end Santam added his sides fourth goal and Rego completed the tally in a game that was completely one sided.

The teams:

BURMAH SHELL: Santiago: St. Anne, Vaidya: Francis, Middlecoat, Pinto: Noronha, Rego, Ganesh, Santan, Maxie.

INDIAN GYMKHANA: Vishwanathan; Sunderesan, Subramani, Puthran, Ranjan, Vaikuntan, Thayaryan. Sunderrajan, Krishna, Venkiteswar, Rachora.

Referee: L. P. Natarajan.

### A DRAW GAME

Goan Sports and Rainbow were concerned in a rather lifeless encounter which had very little in the way of football to enthuse over.

The Goans were lucky to score through the mistake of the Rainbow left half back Sawalaram who shot blindly into his own goal in attempting a clearance to beat his own goalkeeper. Rainbow's received an early setback, but they recovered soon to attack.

The efforts of Rainbow were only in as much as to enable them to earn a replay for in the very last minute they scored through inside right Oscar who beat a host of defenders and then worked his way in to score.

The teams:

GOANS: Lucas; J. D'Souza, Vaidya; G. Gomes, Laxman, Franklin, E. Mendes, Albert, D'Souza, M. Fernandes, C. Vaz.

RAINBOW: Islam; George, A. D'Sa; J. Martin, John, Sawalaram, J. D'Sa, Oscar, Michael, Iswarra.

Referee:—Swaminathan.

## Girl Breaks World Swimming Record

**CASABLANCA, April 23.**

**Gisele Valley, young French girl swimmer, today beat the world record for the 100 metres breast stroke here by clocking one minute 17.4 seconds.**

**The official world record, held by Nee Van Vliet of Holland, is one minute 18.2 seconds.**

## FAVOURITE PULLED?

### Punters Demonstrate At Delhi

**NEW DELHI, April 23 (PTI).**

**Police were summoned to the Delhi Race Club following a demonstration by punters at the conclusion of today's races. The punters demanded that the last event of the day The Kalka Plate should be declared null and void as they suspected that riding boy M. Ridewood pulled the odds-on favourite Kusum to give Boozer's Gloom, a 2 to 1 chance the race. They also alleged that the Stewards did not agree to their request made before the event to change the rider of this horse.**

**When the demonstrators, who surrounded the Stewards' room became defiant, police aid was sent for, but they dispersed peacefully.**

## Innings Win For Kohinoor Mills

### TEXTILES CRICKET

BOMBAY, Sunday.

**Kohinoor Mills Sports Club in their match against Colaba Land and Mill Sports Club in the Sholapur Textile Shield Cricket Tournament won their tie by an innings and 32 runs to-day at Cross Maidan.**

Making the first use of the wicket Colaba Land and Mill Sports Club were all out for a paltry 43 runs in their first innings.

The third wicket partnership realised 24 runs. R. J. Gasawalla and J S Lokare were the only two batsmen to enter the double figures scoring 16 and 12 runs respectively, while the rest of the side fared badly and were all out for 43 runs

The bowling honours for Kohinoor Mills Sports Club were shared by E. Samuel, R. L. Sahastrabhude, D M. Daniel and P P Sarnaik who took 3, 2 2, and 2 wickets for 9 0, 9 and 10 runs respectively

Going in to bat Kohinoor Mills Sports Club replied with 154 runs in their first venture. For this total the eighth wicket partnership was responsible and realised 52 runs.

They were in debted to their batsmen P. P. Sarnaik and J. D'Souza who contributed 59 not-out and 32 runs respectively. Sarnaik had 11 hits to the boundary to his credit.

J. S. Lokare and S V Sarang bowled well for Colaba Land and Mill S.C. by capturing 5 and 2 wickets for 57 and 8 runs respectively.

In the second innings Colaba Land and Mill S. C. fared a little better than their first one and were all out for 79 runs; thus leaving Kohinoor Mills S. C. winners by an innings and 32 runs.

Once again E. Samuel and L. Sabastrabudhe did the damage and secured 5 and 3 wickets for 21 and 14 runs respectively.

The score were as under:

COLABA LAND AND MILL SPORTS CLUB (First Innings):— G. R. Palekar c Danial b A. Pereira 0, G. B Salunke c D'Souza b D M. Daniel 0, R. J Jasawalla b E Samuel 16, J. S. Lokare c Ulal b D. M Daniel 12, M D Sawant c Bhosle b P P Sarnaik 0, G. A. Pereira b E. Samuel 0, M Y. Kailaskar c Mahatre b E Samuel 6, S V. Sarang c D'Souza b P. P. Sarnaik 6, S Fednekar b R L. Sahastrabudhe 2, B. Sajekar not-out 1, T. K. Kande b R L Sahastrabudhe 0, Extras 0, TOTAL: 43.

FALL OF WICKETS:- 1|0, 2|0, 3|24 4|28; 5|28; 6|30, 7|36; 8|41, 9|43; 10|43.

BOWLING ANALYSIS:— A. Pereira 3-1-15-1; D. M. Daniel 3-1-9-2; E Samuel 3-1-9-3; P. P Sarnaik 2-0-10-2; R L. Sahastrabudhe 2-0-0-2.

KOHINOOR MILLS SPORTS CLUB (First Innings):— D. M. Daniel b J. S Lokare 4, J D'Souza b J. S Lokare 32, N Mhatre c Pereira b M D. Sawant 3, V Bhosle b J. S Lokare 11, E. Samuel c Sawant b J S Lokare 5, R L. Sahastrabudhe b J S Lokare 8, V S. Kamali run-out 12, P P Sarnaik not-out 59, A. Pereira b S V Sarang 9, M Ulal b D K. Kande 0, Tonse b S V Sarang 0, Extras 11, TOTAL: 154.

FALL OF WICKETS:— 1|9, 2|12, 3|38, 4|62, 5|72, 6|73, 7|98, 8|150, 9|151, 10|154.

BOWLING ANALYSIS:— M. D. Sawant 10-0-45-1, J S Lokare 13-3-57-5, G A. Pereira 1-0-5-0; B. Sajekar 4-0-17-0, S V Sarang 3-1-8-2, T K. Kande 2-0-11-1

COLOBA LAND & MILL SPORTS CLUB (Second Innings):— G. R. Palekar run-out 7, G B Salunke b E Samuel 3, M. D. Sawant b E Samuel 17, B L Sajekar b R L. Sahastrabudhe 13, R. J Jasawalla c Daniel b E Samuel 2, J S. Lokare b R L Sahastrabudhe 9, M Y. Kailaskar b E Samuel 4, S V Sarang St b E. Samuel 3, G A. Pereira b R L Sahastrabudhe 9, T K. Kande run-out 6, S Pednekar not out 1, Extras 6, TOTAL: 79

FALL OF WICKETS:— 1|13, 2|22, 3|35, 4|46, 5|59 6|59, 7|66, 8|66, 9|77, 10|79.

BOWLING ANALYSIS:— A. Pereira 3-1-6-0, D. M Daniel 6-2-20-1, E Samuel 6-1-21-3, V. Kamali 2-0-12-0 R L. Sahastrabudhe 4-0-14-3.

## CHESS CHAMPION IN AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, April 23.

R. B. Sapre, the Bombay State chess champion, last night won twenty games, lost four and drew one when he played twenty-five games of chess simultaneously here

Sapre is here on the invitation of the Chess Club of Ahmedabad.

The bouts were inaugurated by the Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad.

# TARDEO TEAM LEADS ON FIRST INNINGS

## Gandhi And Bhada In Century Stand In United Parsee Assn. Final

BOMBAY, Sunday.

**FORT Freelancers resuming at their overnight score of 128 runs for 9 wickets in the fight-to-a--finish final against Tardeo XI in the United Parsee Association Shield Cricket Tournament were all out for 178 runs in their first innings and Tardeo XI replied with 252 in their first knock. Fort Freelancers had made 11 runs for the loss of one wicket in their second venture at the close of today's play.**

The last wicket of Fort Freelancers added a further 49 runs to the total and were all out for 178 runs. B. F. Cooper contributed 63 good runs in which the hit 4 fours and D. D. Sethna remained not out with 40 runs to his credit. He reached the boundary line 3 times. These two two batsmen had added 84 runs for the last wicket.

For Tardeo XI B. Daruwalla was the most outstanding bowler and he captured 4 wickets for 36 runs in 16 overs of which 3 were maidens.

Going in to bat Tardeo XI fared disastrously and were 5 wickets down for only 50 runs on the board. The sixth wicket partnership between D. Bhada and J. Gandhi realised 104 runs of which D. Bhada's contribution was a brilliant 68 runs in which he hit seven boundaries.

J. Gandhi—a sixteen year old young boy was again concerned in a seventh wicket by partnership which further added 72 runs to the total. His partner for the seventh wicket was B. Daruwalla who made 39; while J. Gandhi the hero of the the day carried his bat for a magnificent 76 runs which included 4 hits to the boundary.

Eventually Tardeo XI were all out for 252 runs in their first knock; thus getting a valuable lead of 74 runs in the first innings over their rivals Fort Freelancers.

The bowling honours for Fort Freelancers were shared by S. B. Aga, P. D. Madon and B. F. Cooper who secured 3, 3 and 3 wickets for 15, 81 and 38 runs respectively.

The match will be continued on next Saturday and Sunday.

The scores were as follows;

FORT FREE LANCERS (First Innings):—J. H. Siganporia b B. Daruwalla 6, F. F. Unwalla b D. Bhada 21, P. D. Engineer C. H. Dadachanji b. B. Daruwalla 16, B. F. Cooper run out 63. J. A. Edulbehram b. D. Bhada 1, D. S. Damania c D. Bhada b R. Patel 5, R. P. Mehta c R. Dadachanji b H. Dadachanji 8, P. D. Madon c H. Dadachanji b B. Daruwalla 0, J. D. Madon lbw b Daruwalla 0, S. B. Aga c Patel b H. Dadachanji 8, D. R. Sethna not out 40, Extras 10, TOTAL: 178.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1/11; 2/42; 3/52; 4/60; 5/70; 6/80; 7/81; 8/81; 9/94; 10/178.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: R. Patel 10-1-22-1; B. Daruwalla 16-3-36-4; D. Bhada 18-5-44-2; H. Dadachanji 18-3-50-2; P. F. Pavri 5-3-2-0; F. Peddar 4-2-5-0; D. Mody 1-0-7-0.

TARDEO XI (First Innings):—E. Billimoria c and b P. D. Madon 10, H. Dadachanji lbw B. F. Cooper 16, F. Peddar lbw P. D. Madon 0, D. Mody c and b P. D .Madon 2, D. Bhada c J. H. Siganporia b J. A. Edul Behram 68, R. Dadachanji c J. Madon b B F. Cooper 1, J. Gandhi not out 76, B. Daruwalla c. J. Madon b S. B. Aga 39, R. Patel c J. H. Singanporia b S. B. Aga 5, S. Elavia b S. B. Aga 8, P. F. Pavri run out 0, Extras 27, TOTAL 252.

FALL OF WICKETS:— 1/35; 2/35; 3/35; 4/41; 5/50; 6/154; 7/226; 8/237; 9/251; 10/252.

BOWLING ANALYSIS:—D. S. Damania 5-1-15-0; S. B. Aga 6-1-15-3; P. D. Madon 27-3-81-3; B. F. Cooper 14-3-38-2; J. A. Edulbehram 11-1-228-1; D. R. Sethna 6.2-0-29-0; J. D. Madon 4-0-19-0.

FORT FREE LANCERS (Second Innings): J. H. Siganporia batting 5, J. D. Madon (Captain), b R. Patel 0, P. D. Madon batting 4, Extras 2, TOTAL 11 for loss of one wicket.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1/3.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: R. Patel 3-1-5-1; B. Daruwalla 3-2-4-0; D. Bhada 1-1-0-0.

## Another Boussac Success

PARIS, April 23 (PTI-Reuter).

Marcel Boussac's 4-year-old Merveil Second, by Djebel out of Samos, today won the Prix Jean Prat for four-year-olds and upwards over one mile seven furlongs at Longchamp. He was having his first race since his victory in the King George Sixth Stakes at Ascot last October.

Carrying nine stone two pounds, Meveil Second was brought home by Rae Johnstone one and threequarter lengths in front of Madame Leon Volterra's Escape Vital, with Madame Volterra's Val Drake a further two and a half lengths behind third of six runners.

Escape Vital carried nine stone seven and Val Drake nine stone two.

Parimutuel dividends to a ten francs stake were win fifty-seven francs, places twenty-two and fourteen.

Boussac also won the Prix Jean Prat for three-year-olds in which Johnstone rode Janus to a three-lengths victory over North Wind, with L'Aiglon III a further length behind, third in a field of seven.

Janus started favourite and paid fifteen francs on the parimutuel. Place dividends were 12 and 26 francs.

## MORE DIVISIONS IN AMATEUR BOXING

LONDON, April 23.

A proposal which, if adopted, may have a far reaching effect on boxing is to be put to the Congress of the International Amateur Boxing Association (AIBA) at Copenhagen in June.

The Association's Executive Committee is to propose, following a motion submitted by Ireland, that the existing eight divisions in amateur boxing should be increased to ten. The two new classes would be light-welterweight and light-middleweight, which of course would entail reorganisation of existing weights.

Idea behind the move is to protect young boxers from the dangers involved when conceding excessive weight and to deter the all too prevalent practice of boxers drastically shedding weight to qualify for a division from which they have outgrown in the course of their natural development.

The suggestion discussed at the Executive Committee meeting in Norway last summer, is now to come before the full Congress of the International Association with a good chance of being written in the rules. It is understood the British authorities are among those who favour its adoption. It may well be that if this proposal is carried, then professional baxing will follow suit, particularly as in many countries amateur and professional boxing is controlled by the same body.

In Britain the gap between the two sports until now has been a wide one but only this week it was reported the Amateur Boxing Association had approached the British Boxing Board of Control with a view to a liaison between the two bodies.

There is however no question of joint control. The suggestion is that there should be a working arrangement between them providing for an exchange of views, information and items of mutual interest.—PTI-Reuter.

## Keen Boxing In Jubbulpore

### E. BENGAL REFUGEE FUND TO BENEFIT

(From Our Correspondent)

JUBBULPORE, April 20.

Jubbulpore boxing fans were treated to an interesting programme at the Gun Carriage Factory Club when fourteen bouts were promoted in aid of the East Bengal Refugee Fund. Both fans and sympathisers attended in large numbers and Brigadier K. K. Varma, Commanding the Jubbulpore (Independent) Sub Area, gave his patronage to the laudable cause. None of the fights was decided by the shortest route, and in some bouts the judges had a very difficult task selecting the winners. W. Fegrade, of St. Aleysuis High School, stood up gamely against terrific odds and was deservedly given the prize for the Best Loser, while Prem Rai, of the same institution, was awarded the prize for the Best Boxer.

The results were:—

A. Clair (SAHS), 67 lbs., beat W. Murray (SAHS), 66 lbs. J Dobson (SAHS), 75 lbs., beat J. Lemos (SAHS), 78 lbs Philip Mason, 75 lbs. beat T Roberts, 70 lbs.

Sigmn Soma Sunderam (STC), 109 lbs., beat W. Pegrade (SAHS) 110 lbs

Boy Vasdev (Boys' Regt., STC) 107 lbs., beat Boy K. C Maharana (Boys' Regt, STC) 109 lbs.

R Davy (SAHS), 109 lbs., beat Boy Kanudas (Boys' Regt.) 106 lbs Prem Rai (SAHS), 109 lbs beat J. Menezes (CVC), 113 lbs. Sigmn. E. Taylor (STC), 106 lbs beat N Rocque (GCF) 110 lbs Boy Tirath Singh (Boys' Regt.), 117 lbs., beat Sigmn. G Radha Krishnan (STC), 116 lbs

D. Fernandes (SAHS), 96 lbs., beat Boy Awartha Singh (Boys' Regd. 99 lbs. S. Gould (GCF), 116 lbs, beat F. Noronha (SAHS), 117 lbs. S. Driscoll (SJC), 120 lbs, beat Boy Rajendra Singh (Boys' Regt.), 120 lbs.

N. Sculthorpe (GCF), 138 lbs, beat Sigmn. F. R Austin (STC), 144 lbs

CATCH WEIGHT SPECIAL CONTEST: Boy Francis Chicoo (Boys' Regt.) 106 lbs., beat V. Murray (CYC), 99 lbs.

## BRADMAN KEEPS MUM ON TENNYSON'S REMARKS

### Ryder And Hassett State He Always Played Fair

**MELBOURNE, April 23 (PTI-Reuter.)**

**SIR DONALD BRADMAN, the famous Australian cricketer does not intend to issue any statement on the criticisms of his conduct by former England captain Lord Tennyson in Tennyson's book "sticky wickets" to be published tomorrow.**

Contacted by telephone at his Adelaide home today, Bradman said he had heard about Tennyson's remarks but "I have got nothing to say about it".

"The whole thing is only a repetition of a statement made by Lord Tennyson back in 1948", he declared. "It is two years old".

"I refused to make any comment at the time, and I refuse to make any comment now. The journalists who were there know the facts of the case, and I have got nothing to say about it".

**HASSETT'S PRAISE FOR BRADMAN**

Lindsay Hassett, Vice-Captain of the 1948 Australian test team in England said "Bradman always led the team efficiently and never at any time did he transgress the laws or spirit of the game. His team respected and liked him".

Hassett, who also captained the Australian team which recently returned from South Africa, added "if he took exception to the incident at Lords when he unsuccessfully tried to see Bradman, Lord Tennyson, having captained England, should have known a test captain's time is not his own, and he often cannot see a person when that person wants to see him".

Jack Ryder, Australian test selector who led Australia in the 1928-29 tests here said "Bradman as captain has always played the game hard but fairly. But I do not think he had played it harder than the majority of England's captains.

"Bradman, with his vast knowledge and experience, played the game right up to the hilt, which is quite in keeping with the true tradition of cricket. In my close association with him as test selector I have always found him courteous and fairminded".

Cricket writer Brian Freely, who accompanied the Australian team to England in 1948, commented in the Melbourne "Sun": "Sir Donald Bradman has never replied to Lord Tennyson's unfair criticism, because it would not be to Lord Tennyson's credit.

"I was at Lord's in 1948 and it was generally agreed that the incident from Lord Tennyson's angle was best not reported.

**CONDUCT ABOVE COMMENT**

"Bradman told journalists 'off the record' the complete facts and it was generally agreed that it was best overlooked.

"There was definitely no breach on Bradman's part. His conduct on and off the field during his long, brilliant career has always been above comment."

## AMARNATH, UMRIGAR & HAZARE BOWL WELL

### Lancashire League Cricket

Amarnath of India scored four not out and took four wickets for 34 in helping Radcliffe to defeat Ashton by five wickets in the Lancashire Central League.

His bowling was a feature of the match. After making the ball move sharply in his opening spell he switched to spinners.

Ashton's innings ended at 90.

Amarnath, second wicket down, was still batting when Radcliffe passed his total.

Pinned down by a young spin bowler, he could only make four runs in a long spell at the wicket.

Rain stopped play when Werneth, for whom the Indian P. Umrigar was playing had reached fifty for three wickets in reply to Rochdale's 136 in their Lancashire Central League match.

Umrigar bowled consistently, taking three wickets for 64 runs and claiming both the opening batsmen.

Charlie Barnett, the former England and Gloucester batsman, hit fifty-one spectacular runs for Rochdale.

Umrigar had scored ten not out for Werneth when play was abandoned.

The Indian professional Hazare saw his first Lancashire Central League fixture of the season end in defeat today when Royton (65 all out) lost to Littleborough, who made sixty-six for seven.

Hazare scored six runs and took three wickets.

He was out when he tried to hook a loose ball, misjudged it, and was caught at square-leg.

## Divecha 'Bags' Two Wkts. In First Oxford Trial

OXFORD, April 22 (PTI-Reuter): M B. Hofmeyr scored 25 when his eleven met D. B. Carr's Eleven today in the first Oxford University cricket trial.

Indian fast bowler R. Divecha claimed two wickets for 51 for Carr's eleven including that of Hofmeyr, whom he dismissed leg before wicket. He bowled twenty overs one of which was a maiden.

Fast bowlers received little help from the fast-paced pitch, M. G Wright of Ceylon made 66 for Hofmeyr's Eleven before he fell stumped and was associated in a stand of 125 for the third wicket.

Hofmeyr's Eleven made 295 and Carr's side were 41 for zero at the close.

## Rio De Janeiro To Have World's Largest Football Stadium

### WILL BE READY IN TIME FOR WORLD CUP SERIES

**RIO DE JANEIRO, April 23, (PTI-Reuter).**

**AMID the clatter of concrete mixers, and in an atmosphere of feverish activity usual to leisurely Rio three thousand workmen are sweating to complete the giant Municipal Stadium which in July becomes, the decisive batt leground for the World Football Cup.**

Planned and built entirely by Brazilians, it will be the largest football stadium in the world. "Cariocas", fanatic football fans, have been following each stage of construction closely, fearful that when the time came for them to be hosts to 15 political foreign teams the stadium would still be uncompleted But Rio's sporting Mayor General Angelo Mendes De Morais, himself an ardent football fan, has publicly vowed to hand over the stadium "swept and ready" on May 25.

**PRECAUTIONS AGAINST ASSAULT**

The stadium will accommodate 155,000 spectators. It will incorporate the most modern seating arrangements and elaborate medical facilities Sports writers and radio commentators will be allotted press boxes which for the first time in Rio De Janeiro will provide isolation and adequate protection from the antics of Carioca, football fanatics. Precautions against their assault have been studied as earnestly as those for the protection of players and referees. A moat will surround the field. Nevertheless, it is considered not improbable that squibs and rockets will still find their mark on the pitch during crucial moments of play.

One local football authority explained "to eliminate entirely such demonstrations of Carioca enthusiasm would be as gigantic a task as diverting the absorbing interest which football attracts here to a degree perhaps found no where else in the world.'" The sixteen international teams will not all play in Rio De Janeiro. They will be divided into groups of four and preliminary matches will be played in different state capitals of Brazil.

To enable the visiting teams to become acclimatised, players on arrival in Brazil will be lodged in the state in which they will play their first match Only the final round of four matches will be played in the Rio De Janeiro.

## In the Day's Sport

**HOCKEY**

**Bombay Gymkhana**

5-30 p.m. Punjab Police vs. Punjab Sports (Calcutta). (Replay—Aga Khan Semi-final).

**FOOTBALL**

**Cooperage**

4-30 p.m. Goan Sports vs. Rainbow (Replay).

5-45 p.m. C.A.F.V.D. (Poona) vs. St. Francis Goans (Nadkarni Cup).

**St. Xavier's College Ground, Parel.**

4-40 p.m. A. S. School vs. St. Sebastian 'A'.

5-40 p.m. Globe 'B' vs. Y. Silver Star.

**G.I.P. Rly. Ground, Parel.**

4-30 p.m. St. Andrew's vs. Antonio da Silva (Junior Harwood League).

**TABLE TENNIS**

**Anjuman-i-Islam H. S.**

5 p.m. Final of Inter-Schools Tournament.

The Bombay Chronicle

## THE WEAKENING CAUSE

"It is the unruly and deplorable incidents on our side of the border that made a world of difference to our capacity and freedom to deal with the problem effectively and expeditiously. To counsel firmness and consistency in such circumstances or to charge the Government with weakness, hesitance or inconsistency is to ignore the elementary rule of prudence that one can act correctly only when one's conscience is clear and not clouded by one's own guilt". Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has in these words given the final and complete answer to those critics who have closed their eyes to conditions on this side and, concentrating on Pakistan's failing, have demanded strong action from the Government of India. He also gives the necessary warning that, if India is to meet Pakistan in future negotiations in a better frame of mind, it is necessary that her hands should be clean and her conscience clear. It was with the experience of the negotiations preceding the Agreement and the psychological condition produced on the Indian side by the knowledge of ugly incidents on this side, that Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel strenuously pleaded for restraint and careful thought. "Let us not make any false move which will put us in the wrong." There is an Agreement negotiated after much heart-searching between India and Pakistan. If before it, the Indian Government felt its hands tied by excesses in India, now after it is signed the slightest failure to observe its terms will be a terrible weakness. For whilst then the Government had its conscience to reckon with and it was under necessity required to take into account the gap between profession and practice, now it would have to face the accusation of bad faith, of inability to secure the support of the people in what is a great attempt at lasting peace. Sardar Vallabhbhai, from another point of view, stressed the magnitude of the issues involved when he said that success would mean the inauguration of a period of peace, understanding and good neighbourliness, whilst failure would mean the ruling out of a peaceful solution. Even if it failed, he observed, there would be the satisfaction of knowing that the last possibility of a peaceful solution had been explored. Without the statement that the Agreement provides so detailed a machinery for adjusting differences that its collapse must leave chaos behind and the destruction of faith between the two countries, the assertion, that it is the last chance, is likely to be misunderstood as the last chance for Pakistan to win the confidence of India. In the context of his speech, it is clear that Sardar Vallabhbhai did not mean this. "You cannot talk of peace and in the same breath raise clouds of suspicion and distrust."

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel made a special appeal to the people of West Bengal to give the Agreement their whole-hearted support. As the two Bengals are the centre of implementation, to India the attitude of West Bengal is of vital interest. The visit of the Deputy Prime Minister to Calcutta was inspired by the necessity for arranging for implementation and for extending the help of the Centre to the West Bengal Government. Sardar Patel spoke of his sympathies for the people of Bengal, his efforts to help the minorities in Pakistan and his conviction that the Agreement by providing an easy exit to those who desired to leave East Bengal and reasonable guarantees for such as intended to stay had given the best prospect of a settlement which would further good relations between India and Pakistan and at the same time secure the minorities. It was a week point in Sardar Patel's broadcast that he asked West Bengal to accept the Agreement on the ground that the rest of India had "almost unanimously" accepted it, and that it would be of little use if West Bengal deviated even a little bit from the line pursued. This is not a presentation which is even fair to the Agreement. The Deputy Prime Minister might more rightly have commended the Agreement because it was admirably suited to the present needs of the two countries and left it at that. So far as West Bengal itself is concerned, its support is all the more necessary because without this the rest of India would be dragged down into confusion.

## Acheson On Soviet Threat

Addressing the Association of American Newspaper Editors, Mr. Dean Acheson, the U. S. Secretary of State, made the other day quite an outspoken attack on Soviet policy and Soviet activities. Mr. Acheson declared that a "real and present threat of aggression" stood in the way of every attempt at understanding with Russia. And he defined aggression as including not only military attack but propaganda warfare and the secret undermining of free countries. So far as threat of aggression by military action is concerned, both the United States and the Soviet Union are equally vociferous in accusing each other of preparing for war, threatening aggression and so on. And, of course, each is feverishly making war preparations and rapidly extending and intensifying its "defence" measures because the other is perfecting the same measures for an offensive war against it. In this respect there is, on an objective view of the whole international situation, little to choose between the United States and the Soviet Union and, indeed, between the two camps.

But Mr. Acheson is not quite wrong in warning against the reality and presence of threat of aggression, if aggression also includes "propaganda warfare" and secret undermining of free countries from within" And that threat of aggression certainly requires serious consideration. How is it to be met? Mr. Acheson's speech was principally intended for internal consumption— with probably an eye also on the U. S. Congress that is seized of President Truman's Global Aid Programme. It was a call to rally American publicity to the defence of the U. S. against Communist propaganda. The U. S. press and radio will no doubt respond—indeed they have always been vigorously anti-communist. But mere counter-propaganda whether only inside the U. S. or throughout the "free world" is not going to make much headway. Communist propagandists and secret "underminers" from within are admittedly clever subtle and devotees of their own conception of principles of propaganda. But there is something in Communism, which appeals to the social, economic and political needs and aspirations of common humanity. The Communists use it effectively, efficiently and enthusiastically. If the peoples of the "free world" are to be immunised against Communism and won over to the side of what is called "democracy" they should be assured not only by words but in a practical and realistic shape that what "democracy" bestows on them is superior socially, politically and economically than what Communism offers. This has to be proved realistically everywhere in the free world, not excluding the U. S. Mr. Acheson talked of the free world and a "burning faith". Let the people experience freedom. That will then become their faith and be cherished as a "burning faith".

### *Thought For The Day*

**And I have felt A presence that disturbs me with the joy Of elevated thoughts; a sense sublime Of something far more deeply interfused, Whose dwelling is the light of setting suns, And the round ocean and the living air, And the blue sky, and in the mind of man.**

**—WILLIAM WORDSWORTH.**

## *Tete-a-Tete*

**WITHOUT COMMENT**

**CAPE TOWN, April 21 (PTI-Reuter): The South African Government plans to divide the Union into clearly defined racial areas, Dr. T. E. Donges, South African Interior Minister, disclosed today.**

**He gave notice in the Union Parliament of a bill providing for three main racial groups, "white", "native" and "coloured". Under the bill's provisions the Government can set aside any area as a "group area" in which only members of a particular racial group can live or own property.**

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In a statement issued at Calcutta, Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee has appealed to all to maintain peace and solidarity at this critical juncture.

Exactly, exactly. Thanks.

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**SECOND THOUGHTS ON TRADE PACT.**

**No provision for supply of cotton.**
**—Local headline.**

In the new spirit of Indo-Pakistan reciprocity, what is wanted now is second thoughts in Karachi on the supply of cotton.

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**SINGAPORE:** R. A. F. bombers and fighters carried out between April 14 and 16 their biggest air operation since the terrorist emergency began in June 1948.

— PTI-Reuter.

The emergency continues.

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After "softening up", from the air, British troops and Gorkhas, the Singapore report adds, moved in to mop up survivors.

And found the birds had flown.

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Accusing the Soviet Union of "threat of aggression" Mr. Dean Acheson, the U.S. Secretary of State explains that the word aggression "includes not only military attack but propaganda warfare and the secret undermining of free countries from within."

• • • •

Are the "free countries" so vulnerable as to yield to secret undermining from within?

Said Mr. Acheson further. "As the results of our actions become clear and the free world becomes stronger, it will, I believe, become progressively easier to get agreements with the Soviet Union.

And, believe it or not, it is the truth too that everything depends on results of U.S. actions becoming clear etc.

*Our London Letter*

## A BAD SHOW IN A FOREIGN COUNTRY

**(By Our Correspondent)**

LONDON.

**"I claim five pence from India House", was the strange slogan on a poster carried by an Indian outside the Indian Embassy in London. The gentleman has been parading outside India House for the last three days, distributing a leaflet, explaining the background of his five-penny protest.**

The strange sight attracted the attention of many passers—by, but very few stopped to ask questions. But many Indians felt sad as they considered the demonstration derogatory to the dignity of their countryy.

An attractive girl from Hyderabad approached him to give up the parade and make his protest in a more dignified manner" "Don't you think we should avoid washing our dirty linen in a foreign country? Don't you think this is making you and us the laughing stock of Londoners?". But her sweet reasonableness was lost on him. "I never wonder to see men wicked, but I often wonder to see them not ashamed", she commented quoting Jonathan Swift. Indeed, this man was not ashamed of his foolishness.

**DIRTY LINEN**

Washing dirty linen in public is no modern innovation. It is an age old disease that has afflicted mankind in all countries. But washing dirty linen in foreign countries in a more recent phenomenon. Since India became independent washing dirty linen has become almost a favourite pastime with some of our countrymen. The futlity of shouting the "sins" of New Delhi in the streets of London should be manifest to the meanest intelligence. But even some of those who should know better are engaged in this purposeless pursuit. It is not suggested that the grievances of these men are entirely without foundation. They might have good reason for their dissatisfaction. But if protest, is called for it should be made either to New Delhi direct or through India House. The streets of London are definitely not the places for the citizens of an independent country to register their protest. In any case the present one-man demonstration was the silliest of the silly. All the trouble seems to have started with his not receiving his copy of India News, an India House publication, for which he had paid his subscription. "I cimplained personally to the Public Relations Office that my copy of India News of March 4 had not been received", he says. "I was informed they would ring up the press and write to me. Nothing was done. I wrote on the 14th complaining about this negligence and casual attitude and demanded refund of 2-1 2d. postage for having to write the necessity for which would not have risen if attention had been uaid to my personal complaint. With a letter dated 18th I received a copy of the paper, but nothing was said about my personal complaint or refund of postage. I wrote again, but in reply dated 23rd March this quesotion was still avoided. I finally warned them that unless 5d. was refunded and explanation was given I would offer satyagraha and would not leave India House until the amount was refunded."

**BUREAUCRATIC WAYS**

There can be little doubt about the unreasonableness of this strange man and it is a thousand pities that this should have happened in this country. But, however, stpuid the man's action the High Commissioner should take steps to see that his staff takes sufficient notice of complaints and proposals from Indians in London. There is tendency with some members of India House to follow bureaucratic stereotyped fashion in dealing with their complaints. Only a few months ago the British Government directed its office in London to show greater courtesy to the public and attend to their complaints expeditiously. A cable received from Moscow shows that the people over there are exercised over formal bureaucratic attitude towards complaints and "Pravada" in a leading article has demanded that not a single letter or statement must remain without consideration and reply. It would not mean any reflection on any one if the High Commissioner were to reemyhasise the need for greater courtesy to "the man in the street" and careful probe into their complaints. But this much must be said that whatever the defects of India House staff the large majority of them are on anything but rude. As regards the Public Relations Department, Sardar Khushwant Singh, the head of the Department, is alien to rudeness and loves nothing bteer than pouring oil over troubled waters. But this is not enough. He should see that every member of his staff is imbued with the

(Continued on page 7)

## FRANKLY SPEAKING

### For The Minorities

It will be noted with appreciation that the Pakistan Government has appointed the Minority Commission and the Commission to inquire into the disturbances as required under the Nehru-Liaqat Agreement. In doing so, it has acted with commendable promptitude. The selection of a Judge of the Dacca High Court to preside over the Inquiry Commission ensures that there will be some knowledge of local conditions and feelings. On the Minority Commission there is a Congressman to speak for the minority in East Pakistan. It is a welcome sign that the Pakistan Government is not following a half-hearted policy in implementing the Agreement. Generally, both countries have been busy in giving effect to the pact and the best proofs of this are that in some matters India and in others Pakistan have moved more rapidly. It should not be very long before the Agreement is fully operative and it will have a salutary effect on the relations existing between the two States. We are sorry that the Editors' joint meeting has been postponed till after Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru returns from Karachi. It would have been better if that goodwill meeting too had been held between the Delhi and Karachi meetings of the two Prime Ministers. The trade discussions, despite gloomy prognostications, have concluded on a fairly satisfactory note. It is well that one by one the clouds are being dispersed and the quicker it is done the better it will be for permanent good relations.

### State Service Degrades

It was surprising that the Prime Minister should have thought it necessary to tell young mining students in Dhanbad that State service is degrading. There is no reason why it need be so in the conditions now prevailing unless the Government itself makes it degrading. It should be a point for satisfaction if young students looked upon government service as one means of giving of their best to the nation. And it cannot be a serious crime if young men look on the security afforded by State employment as an added attraction. Anyway, it is rather strange that the leading figure in a government that is periodically under necessity to explain that it is not contemplating the immediate introduction of Nationalisation, should be anxious to discourage aspirants for government service There is a more distressing side to this as well: Several young men who have returned from special training overseas, acquired very often at government expense find little attempt to help them to secure employment. Dr. Mukerji as Minister of Industries often referred to the failure to co-ordinate the training arranged for with the training needed. It is time that something was done to correct this condition.

### Two Per Cent Beer

The report published in Saturday's "Sentinel" that Prohibitionist Bombay is allowing the consumption of two per cent beer in restaurants and practically anywhere will be read with surprise. It seems that all the fanfare and flourish with which "Total Prohibition" was ushered in, was only intended to reduce the percentage of the alcohol in drinks. It is also very strange that the notice went out to a firm that two per cent beer would be permissible on Friday evening and on Saturday the stuff was available. The drink is being manufactured in Bangalore which is not a Prohibition city. We do not think any brewery would have gone into manufacturing two per cent beer when the usual demand is for the heavier percentage of alcohol. How the required quality was so readily procurable is a mystery, unless previous intimation had been given by some responsible person in the Bombay Government to the brewery in Bangalore. The innovation is ridiculous as it began to manifest itself on Saturday. The firm which had the first supplies had an "off-sale" licence for the beer. It has also been functioning as a leading restaurant in the city. But the off-sale licence prevented it from letting customers drink it on its premises and the more ingenious just stepped across to another restaurant across the road and drunk what they had brought with them. This kind of business is reducing Prohibition to a farce and the Government owes an explanation to the public which has been led to expect great things.

### Trade Agreement

The announcement of a short-term trade agreement between India and Pakistan lasting upto July 31 1950, was well-received in local business circles. Full details are not available but it is stated that the agreement inter alia provides for the supply of 8 lakh bales of raw jute against exports of jute manufactured goods, cotton textiles and steel. It is a good beginning in the right direction and will improve economic conditions to some extent in both countries. Huge stocks of raw jute lying idle in Pakistan will find their way into manufacturing establishments in India which in turn will provide some employment to idle Labour in the jute factories area. The question of exchange ratio, it seems, was not discussed at present. Pakistan has agreed to keep a separate account in Indian rupees for the purposes of trading under this new agreement. However as far as this State is concerned, there is some disappointment as our textile industry is in urgent need of long staple cotton and there is no mention of supply of raw cotton by Pakistan. It seems that there is world wide demand for cotton and it being now the end of the season stocks of raw cotton in Pakistan must be small. More will be known when the details are released. It is essential that a spirit of accommodation in both countries must prevail as both being neighbours can render immediate and useful economic hlep to one other and the distance being negligible the cost of carrying will be very small. There are signs of industrial competition developing in international trade, and any saving in cost of carrying is bound to help both countries to meet foreign competition.

### A Gesture

The feeling of relief raised by the Pakistan Textile Importers and Wholesale Cloth Merchants' Association's decision to call off boycott of Indian yarn and cloth is likely to be cancelled by Bombay's discovery that the recent Indo-Pakistan trade pact has no provision for the supply of raw cotton by Pakistan to India. It is said that out of this season's ten lakh bales of cotton, Karachi has already sold six lakh bales to her new customers like France, Italy, Spain, Russia and Japan and has further commitments to fulfil. Britain has also stolen a march India by settling her dispute earlier and purchasing a sizeable amount of raw cotton from Pakistan. Anyway the re-entry of Indian cloth and yarn into Pakistan should pry open a little the blocked trade channels. It may be recalled that the boycott of Indian cloth, though unofficial, heralded the tension in Indo-Pakistan relations. It was rumoured that certain Pakistan traders, who had hoarded vast quantities on Indian cloth, had actively supported this boycott so that they could sell at huge profits the stock in hand. Largescale smuggling across the border had also partly defeated the boycott. Conceived in the heat of the moment Pakistan businessmen had found it rather costly because they had to buy Indian cloth via foreign countries. The lifting up of the blockade will thus work more to the advantage of Pakistan than India for what the latter lacks is not market but raw cotton. If there is to be a goodwill gesture India will appreciate it better if Karachi earmarks part of the next season's cotton crop for India.

## OUR READERS' VIEWS

### A Welcome Precedent

At the Prize Distribution function of the Bombay Secondary Teachers' Association Teachers' Day Sports, Shri S. S. Desnavi, the President of the function, set a healthy and welcome precedent of addressing the gathering in Hindi. It is the teachers who can supply the much-needed stimulus to the use and spread of the National Language, and so it was creditable for Shri Desnavi to strike the new departure. Let it be hoped that the precedent stimulates the use of Hindi even in normal and the routine proceedings of the Bombay Secondary Teachers' Association and of the Headmasters' Association of which Shri Desnavi is the President this year.

—K. A. L. MAZMUDAR.

### Peace Committee

Sjt. S. K. Patil, the Mayor of Bombay, had convened a meeting of the citizens of Bombay and a seven-member committee was appointed to draft the constitution of semi-permanent committee to promote and preserve peace in the city. Reports of the speeches delivered by the various citizens indicate that if the problem of peace in the city is not properly tackled the proposed body is likely to wade into political waters. While some of the members are connected with political parties, others are there as members of their community.

Majority-minority bogey and partition of the sub-continent has already uprooted a large number of families and fear of civil strife or retaliation disturbs the peaceful atmosphere of the city. Recent agreement, signed by Nehru-Liaquat, has come into existence to preserve and protect human values, the loss of which was intolerable to both. If human values are to be protected, the citizens must be trained and goaded to give proper respect to humanitarian religion. Persons who practise humanitarianism in day to day life, know the ways and means of creating proper atmosphere for the preservation of peace.

Established in 1910 by Late Lallubhai Dipchand Jhaveri and nursed by him till his death in 1946, the Bombay Humanitarian League, has offered good opportunities to many constructive non-political workers to propagate the philosophy of peace by imparting humane education to all. Fear of famine (Bijapur and Gujarat), flood (U.P.) or earthquake (Bihar) was eradicated by the able workers by striving to save human lives or cattle wealth. The practical experience of these humanitarian workers should be taken into consideration by those who intend to teach and train all human beings to be good and cultured citizens of the first city of India.

—L. D. DIXIT

### Official Acknowledgments

The Congress Government when it first came into power, had in their early zeal, issued a wholesome circular to their subordinates, to acknowledge forthwith all the communication and complaints, addressed to them by the Public, as and when they were received, and for a time, these orders were carried out by the Officials, though it was galling and irksom to them.

But of late, it is found that this circular is cent per cent honoured in its breach even by responsible officials, like the Revenue Commissioners, the Collectors, and the Superintendents of Police. It is therefore, no wonder if the subordinates of these emulate their superiors in ignoring the said circular. Even reminders remain unacknowledged and unresponsive, with the result that the public are greatly vexed and their grievances remain unredressed.

This state of things is anything but satisfactory and the sooner it is stopped the better it is for all the parties concerned. Particularly for the Government as it is against their express spirit and policy of administration.

—S. B. CHAVAN.

### Cabinet Reshuffle

The Congress came into power because it had the whole country solidly behind it in their opposition to foreign rule. This unique advantage has been both the strength and weakness of the Government now in power.

Instead of inviting the best talents in the country to share in administering the country faced with enormous and unprecedented difficulties following partition, the Congress chose to work on narrow party lines, rewarded some of their camp followers with undeserved posts, chose second and third grade men as ministers both at the Centre but more so in the Provinces, and used their followers as a steam roller to stiffle any independent or intelligent voting in the Legislative councils and assemblies.

The inevitable results of this narrow policy are reflected in overlegislation, overtaxation and a reckless rise in public expenditure bringing economic ruin to the country and unpopularity to the Congress.

The Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister are still regarded as the twin pillars of our infant Republic and the resignation of the two ministers gives them an opportunity to reshuffle the Cabinet in a way that will restore public confidence. The Minister for Commerce and Industry especially should be a man of outstanding ability and proved merit, who can be depended upon to bring order out of the present muddle.

It is also high time the vagaries of the various Provincial Governments are soundly checked and they are asked to fall in line with the well-defined policies of the Centre in all important matters.

India's prime need is a strong and stable Government for the next few years. With 90% illiterate adult suffrage and in the absence of a permanent and well-trained civil service which is the back bone of party Governments in the United Kingdom and U.S.A., the time is not yet ripe for Government on Party Lines in India Therefore a broader outlook on the part of the present Government has become very essential so as to utilize the best available talents in the country's administration irrespective of petty party considerations, if India is to be saved from the fate which has overtaken China

—PATRIOT

### Book-Post Letters

In reference to Mr. K. S. Kamalapur's letter in your issue of Saturday April 22nd. I quote below from the Post & Telegraph Guide 1940. Unless the appropriate clauses in the issue Part I—1948, (which is difficult to obtain differ from those quoted below, I feel that there can be no legal grounds for the recovery of excess postage on the documents to which your correspondent refers, provided the existing rules as published in the Post & Telegraph Guide are complied with.

POST & TELEGRAPH GUIDE—SEPTEMBER 1940.

Page 30. Section II BOOK PACKETS.

57. Contents:— A book packet may contain (i) Newspapers, publications of all kinds, printed music, books paper, parchment and cardboard, either blank or printed, not bearing any WRITING except as follows:—

(a) ..... (b) .....

(c) in the case of printed notices, printed circulars (i.e., printed notices and printed letters and printed invitation,—the date and hour of the occasion to which they relate, the name and address of the addressee, the name of the sender, and in the case of notices of a meeting, the object of the meeting.

.....(7) Documents wholly or partly printed in imitation of typewriting, or reproduced from a manuscript or typewritten original by any mechanical process of polygraphy such as chromography, mimeography provided that (i) THEY ARE HANDED IN AT THE POST OFFICE COUNTER OR WINDOW, (ii) that the special attention of the counter or window clerk is drawn to the fact that they are documents of the kind mentioned in this sub-clause, and (iii) AT LEAST 20 PRECISELY INDENTICATION (?) COPIES ARE POSTED AT THE SAME TIME.

EXPLANATION: ..... "Writing" includes type-writing and any mecnanical or other process ordinarily used TO PRODUCE A SINGLE DOCUMENT.

—"LANUIT"

## ANOMALOUS POSITION OF INDIANS IN FIJI

### Kings And Headmen Of South Sea Islands Confer

SUVA (Fiji), April 22 (PTI-Reuter).

**SOME of the 60 South Sea island kings and headmen arriving here for the South Pacific Conference opening next Tuesday were disappointed that the problems of Indians in Fiji are not included in the agenda.**

They said the position was causing concern as the Indians, originally brought in to work on the sugar plantations, were now more numberous than the Fijians, and were rapidly gaining financial control of the country.

Fijian delegates are also disappointed that the conference was not to discuss the fanatical anti-British "Marching Rule" movement. No one knows the origin of the "Marching Rule" but it is said to have sprung up when American military forces left the Solomons, and to be dedicated to driving out the British Administration. The Suva conference will discuss improvements in the social, economic and health conditions of the 2,500,000 islanders represented by the 60 leaders.

It is the first conference of this kind to be held, but the experiment may be repeated at three-yearly intervals.

Delegates were flying to Suva from islands controlled by Britain, the United States, France, Holland, Australia and New Zealand

The South Pacific Commission will consider all their recommendations.

**Fifty per cent cut in cost of production of atomic weapons and a new raw material—Littrium Hydride—for H-Bomb bring.**

# World Nearer Atomic War

**ELEVEN years ago a widely excited crowd of scientists came out of a George Washington University lecture room.**

They had just heard what to them was the most momentous news in history. A German chemist had split a Uranium atom. For the first time he had released a trifle of the inestimably great force that holds the nuclei of atoms together.

The gates of the Atomic Age were ajar. Man had potentially in his hands power beyond his wildest dreams—for good or for evil.

Five years later these gates had been pushed halfway open with the dropping of two uranium bombs over enemy cities, with destruction hitherto not remotely equalled in the world. But even this was a feeble thing, and the great nuclear physicists could still hope that out of it all some benefits to mankind eventually would come, new power for industry and agriculture, cures for fatal ailments. Slowly these prospects have faded.

The gates of the Atomic Age were pushed wide open with President Truman's announcement that he had ordered work started on a Hydrogen Bomb which some enthusiasts have estimated to be a thousandfold more powerful than any possible Uranium Bomb.

The gates opened only into a long vista filled with fire and death—a vista of destruction and greater destruction still stretching an inestimably long distance down the years.

**There was little question that President Truman had been moved by the knowledge that potential enemies of the United States were at least in a position to go ahead with the construction of such a bomb. And, if they seemed it practical, would not be deterred from pressing it to the utmost.**

For more than three months now news of a possible Hydrogen Bomb has circulated about Washington. It leaked somehow through the Atomic Energy Commission's curtain of secrecy, enjoined by law, concerning all weapons' development. There is a high probability that many of the rumours have been greatly exaggerated. Scientists not in the Commission's confidence can only speculate without acess to the facts upon which the decision was based.

The line to be followed in the attempt to build this bomb has been kept secret.

There are several possibilities, the simplest and most logical of which is a Lithium Hydride Bomb. This would consist essentially of an Atomic Bomb of about the type now being stockpiled, incased in a shell filled with a light, grayish-blue solid which is a chemical combination of the elements Lithium and Hydrogen. It was used during the war to inflate balloons.

**Hydrogen** is the simplest of the elements, the so-called "mother stuff" of creation, out of which everything else has evolved. The nucleus of its atom consists of a single proton, an elementary particle weighing about a 200th of a trillionth of a trillionth of an ounce, which carries a single positive charge of electricity.

Lithium, lightest of the metals and third lightest of all the 97 elements, has a nucleus composed of three of these protons and three neutrons, elementary particles of about the same size but without any electric charge.

**If a proton, of Hydrogen nucleus, can be lodged inside a Lithium nucleus a form of the fourth lightest of the elements, Beryllium, is formed. This remains in existence, however, only about a tenth of a millionth of a second. In that period it explodes and breaks approximately in two.**

**Each fragment is an alpha particle, or nucleus of a Helium atom. A Helium atom is essentially a combination of four Hydrogen atoms. It weighs, however, about a trillionth of a trillionth of a gram less than the combination would be expected to weigh.**

**This mass has been converted into energy. This would be the energy of the Hydrogen Bomb, if the Lithium Hydride line is the one being followed.**

But in order for the proton to be taken into a Lithium nucleus there must be a direct hit. When the proton comes near the Lithium nucleus, it is pushed aside by enormous forces, the so-called Coulonb forces of electric repulsion. It must have energy enough to overcome these forces until it gets within something less than a trillionth of a trillionth of an inch of its target. Then a new force, millions of times greater, which operates only within such distances, takes over and pulls the proton into the nucleus.

Protons move with energies sufficient to break through the Coulonb forces only at temperatures of several million degrees. A sufficiently high temperature is generated only at the instant of the explosion of a Uranium Bomb. Otherwise it could be found only in the interior of the sun. A fraction of a millionth of a second at such a temperature is sufficient.

The possibility of such a reaction has been known to nuclear physicists for 20 years and is at least as well known in any potential enemy country as in the United States.

It may be, however, that physicists associated with the Atomic Energy Commission have some other trick in mind.

**Whatever is happening, it can be stated on good authority, centers about the Commission's Radiation Laboratory at the University of California, where a machine, the Bevatron, now is being constructed which is expected to propel protons at very close to the speed of light, the absolute limit of speed in the universe.**

It is known that there have been highly secret conferences in Washington with some of the leading nuclear physicists of this laboratory. Here have been conducted many of the experiments on the nuclei of the light elements which were described in the annual report of the Atomic Energy Commission delivered to Congress.

One slight hint may come from experiments in which Lithium is also bombarded with protons at very high energies with the result that the Lithium atom breaks not into two alpha particles but into an atom of Tritium and a light form of Helium. Tritium is a form of Hydrogen, weighing three times as much as ordinary Hydrogen, which is radioactive. Her ealso there is a loss of mass which has become energy.

So far as can be determined, no such process as the two described above would result in a bomb anywhere near 1,000 times as potent as the Uranium Bomb.

**Theoretically there might be a hundredfold increase in power, but it is doubtful if more than a tenfold increase is expected as a practical achievement.**

It must be emphasized that any achievement in this line is far off and uncertain. The Hydrogen Bomb, up to now, is only some theories on paper. It has about the same status as the Uranium Bomb before the Manhattan District Project was started, when the greatest optimists gave it less than a 50-50 chance of success.

A tenfold increase, however, might be only a starter. With better understanding and efficiency which would be bound to come a hundredfold increase is not too improbable and the next step might be well to a thousandfold. But this would not necessarily be the end. Knowledge of the ultimate constitution of matter still is in its infancy.

It all rests on the fateful Einstein equation, E equals MC square. Matter and energy are forms of the same thing and can be converted into each other. The energy equivalent of any gram of matter is equal, in ERGS, to speed of lights in centimeters per second squared—that is, about 30,000,000,000,000,000,000.

The amount of matter converted into energy in the Uranium bomb explosion is officially stated as "less than 1 per cent". There is every reason to suppose, however, that it is much less than 1 per cent. Moreover, this bomb is strictly limited as to size in order for a chain reaction to take place.

A Lithium Hydride Bomb might achieve as much as 1 per cent, but eventually there might be little limit to its size, except that it must be confined to the radius of the fraction of a millionth of a second of intense heat.

## Atom Bomb Cost Cut

**The cost of Atomic Bombs has been materially reduced. Savings as high in some cases as 50 per cent have been reported in major essential operations in plutonium-bomb production by the Atomic Energy Commission.**

Improved equipment and processes are bringing A-Bomb manufacture closer to factory production methods and away from individual fabrication of every part which, in general, has been necessary in the past.

A notable step reported by the Commission is cutting in half the cost of obtaining the elusive Uranium-235, an unstated amount of which is a necessary starting point for every bomb. This form of Uranium is the only fissionable material known in nature. It exists mixed with ordinary, non-fissionable material in a ratio of about one atom to 140.

The problem of separating it, impossible by any chemical procedures, was one of the major hurdles in the production of the Atomic Bomb. The most practical means at hand was by a physical process known as Thermal Diffusion. When a gas composed of molecules of different weights is heated, the lighter molecules tend to rise to the top of the mixture—where they can be filtered off into another chamber or cell of the apparatus. There the same process is repeated. After this has been done thousands of times, a gas with a very much higher percentage of the lighter molecules is obtained.

When the Atomic Bomb project started, nuclear scientists were appalled by the sheer magnitude of work necessary to carry out this separation on a scale large enough to be of any value. With Uranium, it was particularly difficult and hazardous. The only gas in which this heavy element can be incorporated is a mixture with Fluorine—Uranium Hexafluoride. This is about the most corrosive material in existence. About the only metal fairly resistant to it is gold, and at one time it was seriously proposed to remove a considerable amount of gold from fort Knox in order to build a super uranium still.

The problem eventually was met in other ways, but until very recently it has remained inordinately costly. There was no time during the war for experimenting with means of saving money. Once a process was known to work it had ot be used regardless of cost.

The original plant at Oak Ridge, Tenn, still is in use although its efficiency has been greatly improved. Similar plants are projected at other stations. The Oak Ridge unit covers 60 acres. The corrosive gas is pumped through thousands of miles of pipe and passed through tens of thousands of filters representing an area of several square miles.

## Improvements Do It

Gradual improvements since the war have cut the cost of relatively pure Uranium-235 in half. It is still, of course, enormously costly. Still greater improvements are in prospect. A new piping system between two units, for example, has resulted in production of an additional million dollars worth of U-235 a year. The new system cost dol. 500,000.

The plant is the world's moct gigantic "plumbing job." It often has been said that America's real Atomic Bomb secret lay in plumbing, never in the basic science—which never was much of a secret from anybody. But this kind of plumbing is so complex that it is almost beyond the human brain thoroughly to comprehend it. have turned to some of the great Atomic Energy Commission scientists brain machines, the mechanical calculators which solve in a few seconds problems which would engag ea corps of human computers for months.

It is from the findings of these electric brains that some of the major improvements have resulted. Additions to the plant based on new principles are expected soon to bring further savings.

The tens of thousands of filters through which the corrosive Uranium Hexafluoride must pass were extremely short-lived due to corrosion. This made necessary a step which has essentially established a new field of chemistry with far-reaching implications. A variety of plastics was produced in which Fluorine itself was combined with Hydrogen, in much the same way that Carbon and Hydrogen are combined to form the Hydrocarbons, the basic building blocks of living nature.

## Plutonium Production

**One of these plastics is a remarkable substance, Fluorothene, which seems about the toughest stuff in existence. It seems completely inert to strong acids or any other chemical processes which bring deterioration.**

**Improvement in accessory instruments alone, the Commission reports, has cut the cost of U-235 production by more than dol. 750,000 a year.**

Regardless of improvements, not many bombs could be made of U-235 alone. The major ingredient must be Plutonium, the man-made synthetic fissionable element, which does not exist in nature but which must be manufactured by the action of U-235 on ordinary Uranium.

Production of Plutonium is itself an extremely costly process. Its efficiency, however, has been greatly improved of late, the Commission reports, and notable cost reductions are in process.

Under any process, a relatively small amount of the original Uranium changes into Plutonium. The complex chemical processes must be carried out entirely by remote control. The separation plant, longer than a football field, must be entirely surrounded by thick concrete walls. Otherwise the emanations would be fatal to everybody in the neighbourhood.

Once the Plutonium actually is separated, however, fewer precautions are necessary. It emits only relatively harmless Alpha particles which will not penetrate the skin. It is, however, an extremely virulent poison, if breathed into the lungs.

The Commission reports that it is considering steps which will "completely alter the methods" now used for Plutonium production.

## 'Your Worry'

Chain smoking and nervously looking down at his feet or over my shoulded, Ehrenburg squirmed and would say that he did not understand my question, or that there was no answer to some questions.

**Finally he said: "The bomb is entirely your concern. It is an American gadget. It is all your problem. You made it. You do something about it."**

Even then, like most persons familiar with atomic energy, I knew the Russians would be able to make a bomb in a few years, and I told him that certainly the Russians would have it, too.

"No," he said, "we are not interested in bombs—only in peaceful production."

Higinbotham gave up, but I annoyed him for an hour, and, of course, he and the young attache finally walked away. Ehrenburg gave me a gracious smile, "it is all your worry," he said.

That was discouraging, but typical of what the Russian newspapers said at home. Worse was to come in June, 1946, when American scientists had a chance to meet some of their Rusian colleagues over here.

June 14, 1946, Bernard Baruch gave the American proposal in the first meeting of the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission, and the following night, the Federation gave a party for all the scientists of all countries represented in the negotiations.

Amazingly, Dr. Alexander Sklobeltskyn, scientific adviser to Gromyko, who was Soviet delegate to negotiate with Baruch, came alone to the party, held at the American Institute of Physics here. He was warmly greeted by the American scientists, including Higinbotham, Rush, Dr. I. I. Rabi, Columbia's Nobel prize winner; Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, adviser to Baruch; Dr. Victor Weisskopf of M.I.T.; and Dr. Edward U. Condon, head of the Bureau of Standards, who delivered the address of welcome.

Both the State Department and the FBI were advised in advance of this gathering, but it was completely unofficial, and given solely because American scientists hoped to establish an attitude of friendly co-operation among the delegates. Dr. Frederic Joliot-Curie, an avowed Communist, was not merely attending as a scientist, but was France's delegate; and from Canada came not only a scientist but the chief of the delegation, Gen. A. G. L. MacNaughton.

## To Siberia

**In visiting Russian institutes, no less than three scientists, when they had drawn him to one side, told him that they had received the packages, and that they "were very interesting." One biologist told him, "I have sent one to the President of the Russian Academy, please send me more, but of course I cannot write for them."**

THE PRESIDENT OF THE ACADEMY IS NOW IN SIBERIA.

Thus has gone the efforts of loyal American scientists to chip a tiny hole in the Iron Curtain.

Last spring W. A. Higinbotham was invited to speak at the big rally at the Waldorf, presided over by Dr. Harlow Shapley, Dmitri Shostakovich, etc. Higinbotham like Norman Cousins made a sincere non-Communist speech, and like Cousins he was booed.

**That is the end of that particular chapter in the history of science which once knew no boundaries, no nations, and no creeds except truth.**

# Stop Press

**GERMANY AND MARSHALL AID**

FRANKFURT, April 23 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Robert McLanesan, Marshall aid chief in Germany, today described the recovery of German industry and agriculture as "dramatic, almost phenomenal, and beyond the expectations of a great many of our top optimists".

# Better Pay Scales For University Teachers

(Continued from Page 1)

recommended the institution of a large number of scholarships and free places for really good students at the M.Sc. and Ph.D. stage for this purpose. It is also recommended that fundamental research should be the primary concern of the universities and universities should not be precluded from taking up special applied problems concerning their own regions.

Regarding the professional education, the Commission's recommendations about the teaching of agriculture, commerce, education, engineering and technology, law and medicine were accepted by the Board with very few modifications.

**The Board decided that the national language, Hindi, should be developed as laid down in the Constitution. Higher education should be imparted through the regional language with the option to use the federal language as the medium of instruction either for some subjects or for all subjects.**

The Board also accepted the Commission's recommendations asking for the appointment of a Board consisting of scientists and linguists to prepare a scientific vocabulary.

The Commission have recommended that a thorough study of the scientific methods of educational testing and appraisal should be undertaken by the Ministry of Education and at the universities with a view to applying the results of this study in Indian educational practice.

**CONTROL**

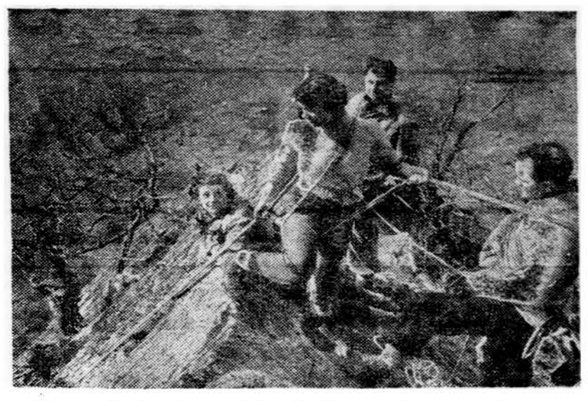
Regarding the constitution and control of universities, the Board generally approved the recommendations of the Commission, subject to the provisions in the Constitution wherein university education has been placed on the Union list.

The Commission's recommendation, asking for special attention to be paid to the development of higher education in rural areas, was also approved.

The Board also adopted resolutions regarding the harm done by private coaching acadamies and the measures to regulate them.

Finally, the Board discussed ways and means to be adopted to popularise Hindi, **specially in the non-Hindi States.**

## ROCK-CLIMBING COURSE



**One of the main functions of Youth Centres is to provide interesting and exciting week-end holidays to its members at the Cumberland County Youth Centre. Keswick, where a week-end rock-climbing course was held recently, a team of four is seen preparing to rope down a rock face.**

## *"Freebooter" Wins The Grand National*

**"Freebooter" (No. 5)' the winner of the famous Grand National at Aintree, taking Bechers Brook (first time round). Monaveen (No. 16), owned jointly by the Queen and Princess Elizabeth, finished fifth.**

# *How Soviet Sidetracked Atomic Control Talks*

**BY MICHAEL AMRINE**

While Americans wait for new disclosures on what traitorous scientists may have told the Russians on atomic energy, it seems a good time to tell the story of some loyal American scientists who also talked to the Russians a few years ago, but did not give away secret information.

Their purpose was to try to bring the Russians to an understanding of the frightfulness of atmic weapons, and the need for peaceful co-operation between the two countries.

In the fall of 1945, at the end of the war, a large group of scientists, who had worked on the bomb, spent a great deal of time in Washington helping the Senate Committee, the State Department, and other branches of the U.S. Government to understand the implications of the new discoveries.

They were quite successful in conveying certain facts and ideas to the U. S. Government, and, therefore, many members of their lobby, the Federation of American Scientists, had some hope that, when Soviet scientists became aware of atomic problems, the Russians might make a similar impression on the Kremlin.

**When the War Department issued the Smyth Report, giving the history of the atomic project, Tass, the Russian news agency, had a copy on a plane within a few hours. The Smyth Report sold 40,000 copies in Moscow a best-seller.**

The Federation published many statements and pamphlets, and in 1945 and 1946 this writer was publications editor for it. I will never forget how eagerly tass would report to our headquarters whenever a statement was to be made, sometimes practically standing at the side of the mimeograph machine waiting for the sheet to appear. They presumably hoped some mistake would be made and a restricted bit of information would creep into our publications. But none ever did! We made no special effort to influence Russian or Communist new spapers in this country—personally, I felt they were beyond our influence.

We simply made every effort to get accurate published information to everyone, on both sides of the Iron Curtain.

W. A. Higinbotham—the invaluable Electronics Expert at Los Alamos and later Chairman of the Federation—in the winter after the bomb, went to a large civic dinner in New York. Someone placed him side by side with Andrei Gromyko, and Higinbotham told him about the just-published State Department report on international control of atomic energy. Later this was the basis of the American proposals, or "Baruch Plan," but when Higinbotham found Gromyko had not yet received a copy, he said, "I'll send you one." Only to a few selected visitors did we ever show Gromyko's formal note of thanks—the cold war had not yet started but it was an exchange that could certainly be easily misunderstood.

Shortly before, Ilya Ehrenburg, the Russian novelist and war correspondent, in company with Alexander Fadeyev, another Russian writer, and a couple of Russian generals came over for a tour of America. They were guests of honor at a reception in Washington. Many other Washingtonians attended with the scientists. I remember Justice Hugo Black and Charles Ross, the President's Press Secretary, were there. and Higinbotham, and Dr. Joseph Rush, a scientist who had worked at Oak Ridge. Higinbotham and I tackled Ehrenburg.

At that time we still believed that "if you could only talk things over, man to man, and make them appreciate the atomic crisis, an agreement could be reached."

**Ehrenburg had lived for years in Paris, spoke English well enough when he cared to, but took the rose that he was not interested in the bomb. He insisted that a young attache from the Soviet Embassyf be used as interpreter—I have no doubt now that he was afraid to participate in such conversations without another official person being involved.**

I told him that I sincerely admired his newspaper articles which had no doubt been a great in the war against Hitler. Now, I said, many American writers were in effect trying to wage a war against war—the problems raised by atomic weapons were equal to those raised by Fascism. Could not his pen to educate people against this new Frankenstein?

## A Blind?

The scientists—who had perhaps gone to school together in Europe and who had not met for years—fell on each other's necks at this party, and the discussion was largely about old friends and purely scientific questions. It developed Sklobeltskyn could not speak a word of English, but a Czech scientist acted as his interpreter.

**But even in Russian, Sklobeltskyn, while very friendly, did not wish to discuss either the physics or the politics of the atom. "In that connection I am merely advising Mr. Gromyko, and all statements must come from him."**

**Americans felt that if they were in a similar position in Moscow their answer might be the same.**

But they were dismayed that Sklobeltskyn and many of the other foreign scientists felt the job of negotiating would soon be over, and that they could get back to their laboratories. As it turned out, the Russians made a policy of leaving a scientific adviser in this country only for two or three months, and then jerking him home just as he was beginning to be a useful member of the U. N. Committees. At no time did the Russions ever make friendly overtures in return, or privately exchange ideas on atomic control.

## U.S. PLANE HITS JAP MOUNTAIN

### 35 Men Killed

TOKYO, April 23 (PTI-Reuter): Search parties tonight prepared to bring down 35 bodies from the wreck of a United States Skymaster which hurtled into the slopes of 5,000-foot high Hirugatake peak, southwest of Tokyo on Friday, killing all the occupants.

After a frantic weekend search for the plane which was carrying Mr. Frank Pickelle, General Dougla MacArthur's trade chief, an Air Force bomber spotted the wreckage this morning.

Soon after, it was officially stated there were no survivors and that search parties would bring the bodies down tomorrow. The Skymaster was returning **to Japan from the Philippines.**

## *WORLD LABOUR SHOULD UNITE*

### *Only Way To Avoid War*

LAHORE, April 23 (PTI-Reuter):—Mr. Ernest Thornton, member of the Executive Committee of the World Federation of Trade Unions and General Secretary of the Australian Metal Workers Union, yesterday called for the unity of world labour.

He was addressing the second annual meeting of the Pakistan Trade Union Federation which commenced here yesterday.

Predicting a third world war, which he said might be waged by some capitalist countries, Mr. Thornton appealed to the labour to maintain world peace. The war, he said, would do great damage to the interests of the labour. He urged the labour to "support the peace-loving countries in this tug of war and thereby contribute towards world peace".

Earlier, Mr. Mohamad Afszal, General Secretary of the Federation in his annual report reviewed the work of the Federation and dealt with the grievances of the members of the different trades.

About 200 delegates from all over West Pakistan attended the conference.

The conference adopted a number of resolutions demanding betterment of the lot of the labour classes.

## A BAD SHOW IN A FOREIGN COUNTRY

(Continued from page 6)

same spirit. He should also see that public proposals and complaints are attended to with expedition. Bureaucratic fashion should have no place in a publicity department.

**"SUPERIOR PEOPLE"**

Ranjee Shahani, one of the most charming Indians in this country, who recently returned from a visit to India, according to the Sunday Pictorial, has returned with mixed feelings.

**"Indians, on the whole, . . he finds, now have an exaggerated superiority complex and constantly remind each other that they are as good as anyone. The new-found pride, he says, makes up for the fact that they are worse off than under the British. Interesting fact. Politicians who before we left resisted using English now do so ostentiously, as the language carries an air of superiority".**

The above paragraph might tickle the vanity of the English, but cannot be considered very flattering by Indians. One wonders what the well known Indian writer expected to achieve by this expression of view in a foreign journal. Ranjee Shahani, quiet and gentle, is the last person to relish washing dirty linen in the public or fouling his own nest, yet this is what the Sunday Pictorial has made him do it.

**INDIAN AUTHOR**

But whatever visitors from India may say, British regard for Indian learning and scholarship remains high. Only recently Imperial Chemical Industries Limited commissioned an Indian to write on the armour and heraldry of mediaeval Engand. This Indian is no other than Mr. Harold B. Pereira of Calcutta who came to this country several years ago and has been engaged in journalistic activities. The book, which has now been issued, is a handsome volume with 30 plates in full colours and gold. I am told this sumptous volume is outstanding work on the heraldry of Middle Ages. Mr. Pereira tells me that heraldry had its origin in India and the best arms of the 12th and 13 centuries come from India.

**RAM GOPAL**

Quietly, unknown to many persons, Ram Gopal, the well known Indian dancer, who is in this country at present, is busy interesting the people in the ancient Indian dancing. In the little Watergate theatre he gives daily lectures and demonstrations to a select interested audience. Mr. Kingsley Martin who was sitting next to me, said that Ram Gopal was "fantastically handsome" and one of the most charming exponents of Indian dancing. Many believe that Western ballet can learn a lot from Indian classical dancing specially from its arm and hand movements. Ram Gopal pointed out that the Spanish dancing had its roots in Indian dancing Ram Gopal has recently been training a young girl from Bombay who during the last two months has already learnt a good deal and gives promise of being a first class dancer. She is a studen in the London University and cannot devote all her time to dancing. But to master mysteries of Indian dancing one must dedicate one's life to it. Indian dancing is not merely a dance, it is cosmic drama—a divine art with the gods in the Hindu pantheon as the fathers of several styles of dancing. Ram Gopal's efforts to interest West in Indian dancing are widely appreciated.

**MAHARANEES**

Maharajas and Maharanees, of whom we have quite a number in Britain at present, continue to make news in London press. "Beauty which brightened London today belonged to two of the loviest young in the East", said the 'Star' commenting on the arrival of 28-year old Princess Aysha of Jaipur and 24-old Ranee of Khetri. The 'Star' says that lustrous dark eyes of Princess Aysha are her most striking feature. With them go an ivory skin, and a lissom figure which she keeps in trim by playing tennis, badminton and squash. The Princess was chosen by society photographer Anthony Beauchamp last year as one of the Ten Most Beautiful women. Begum of Bhopal, who is a squash champion, is the president of the committee running squash tournament in this country for Indian residents. The tournament will end on April 29 when cups, presented by Sir Sobha Singh and Lady Sobha Singh will be presented to winners.

# CONSERVATIVE SOLIDITY AND STRENGTH

## HALLMARK OF THE BANK OF INDIA

## New Premises Mark Another Era Of Success

**THE Bank of India, Ltd., was established in 1906 by a group of Bombay businessmen led by Sir Sassoon David, Baronet, K.C.S.I., Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, Baronet, and Mr. Ramnarain Hurnandrai. Sir Sassoon David was the first Chairman of the bank and the first Manager was Mr. H. P. Stringfellow.**

Starting with an authorised capital of Rs. 100 Lacs and a paid-up capital of Rs. 50 Lacs, the bank has progressively increased its capital until at the present day it has an authorised capital of Rs. 400 Lacs and a paid-up capital of some Rs. 200 Lacs. The Reserve Fund is some Rs. 250 Lacs. is the measure of the bank's achievements to date as regards capital structure and during the period of its forty-four years of life the shareholders of the bank have received a fair return on their shares.

When its first accounts were published the working capital of the bank was some Rs. 67 Lacs and over the years that figure has steadily increased to the present figure of one-hundred fold, that is Rs. 67 Crores.

### CAUTIOUS DEVELOPMENT

The bank started with one office only in Bombay and it was not until 1920 that the first branch at Ahmedabad was opened. In 1925 the second branch in India was opened at Calcutta. Thereafter, branches were established in various cities in India until at the present day the number is thirty-three. Th eBoard of Directors, have, however, pursued this development of branches in a cautious manner and have not opened branches withou tdue consideration or without measuring the chances of success. An office was opened in London in 1946, when the bank made a departure from domestic banking into the field of exchange banking. It is hoped that a branch will be opened in Japan in the very near future and this should be able to play its part in the finance of trade between Japan and India. Further cautious development in exchange banking may be anticipated in the years to come.

### MEN AT THE BACK

Sir Sassooon David, the first Chairman, died in 1926, and was succeeded by Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, Baronet, who was Chairman until his death in 1934. Mr. F. E. Dinshaw followed as Chairman, but resigned shortly afterwards because of his appointment as a Director of the Reserve Bank of India. Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai succeeded Mr. Dinshaw and carried on for about a year, but, because he was not resident in Bombay and because of his other pre-occupations, he resigned as Chairman bu tcontinued to be a Director of the bank to the present day. The next Chairman was Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, K.C.S.I., who was Chairman from 1935 until 1946, when he resigned in order to reduce his business activities. Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, Second Baronet, G.B.E., K.C.I.E., then became Chairman and holds that office to the present day, thus continuing a connection established by his father who was one of the founders of the bank and its second Chairman. The Board today comprises Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, Baronet, G.B.E., K.C.I.E., Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai, Sir Joseph Kay, K.B.E., Mr. Dinsha K. Daji, Mr. Ramniwas Ramnarain, Sir Shantidas Askuran, Mr. Mahomed Suleman Cassum Mitha, Sir Kikabhai Premchand, Mr Bhagvandas C. Mehta and Mr. Krishnaraj M. D. Thackersey.

Sir Alexander Gray was Manager of the bank until 1943, having succeeded Mr. Stringfellow in 1922. Sir Alexander Gray retired in 1943 and was succeeded by the present General Manager, Mr. A. C. Clarke.

### SOUND TRADITIONS

**From small beginnings the bank has developed in a conservative manner until it has reached its present position of soldty and strength and today clams to play a not unmportant part in the banking system of the country Its strong position is largely due to the hard-headed caution of its founders who were jealous of its credit and good name from the earliest stages. Their successors on the Board of Directors have never swerved from the sound traditions that were then established.**

### NEW PREMISES

The Head Office premises to which the bank has now moved have been built under conditions of considerable difficulty and completion of the edifice has been delayed by shortages of materials and labour. The bank owns other property in Bombay and at various other places in India, but this, the new Head Office building, is the achievement of an ambiton born many years ago. The cost has been some Rs. 70 Lacs (or £52b,000) but, through conservative policy, the value of the property appears in the balance sheet at a comparatively small figure The basement of the building contains a large modern safe deposit vault equipped with some three thousand lockers and there is room for private sales. There are private cubicles in the valut for the use of renters of lockers and there is a reception office leading into the vault. The cash strong-room and the bullion-room of the bank are adjacent to the safe deposit vault and the whole of the area has been specially reinforced by the provision of hammer and drill resisting steel channels, thereby affording the maximum security. The basement also contains an electricity sub-station, the large air-conditioning plant and a spacious garange.

The ground floor is the main banking hall in which the day-to-day account and savings bank business of the bank will be transacted. The mezanine floor contains the Board Room the General Manager's Room, administrative offices and several departments of the bank, whilst further departments of the bank are accommodated on the first floor which also contains the lunch rooms for officer and clerical staffs. The second, third and fourth floors are held under official orders at the disposal of the Government of Bombay and the fifth floor is let to the Bombay Municipality

The edifice was planned by Mr. Claude Batley, F.R.I.B.A., of the firm of Gregson Batley & King, Chartered Architects, and the general contractors were Shapoorji Pallonji & Co Ltd The building is air-conditioned and the Carrier air-conditioning plant installed by Volkart Bros., is one of the largest in India.

**The bank is proud of its new three Office building and on entering into occupation the Directors look forward with confidence to yet another era of continued success and a progressive increase in the strength and solidity of the bank.**

# THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

## BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1949.

### CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES

| | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| CAPITAL: | | |
| Authorised Capital 4,00,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each | 4,00,00,000 0 0 | |
| Issued Capital 4,00,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each | 4,00,00,000 0 0 | |
| Subscribed Capital 3,98,735 Shares of Rs. 100 each | 3,98,73,500 0 0 | |
| Amount called and paid-up at Rs. 50 per share | | 1,99,36,750 0 0 |
| RESERVE FUNDS: | | |
| (i) Under Section 17 of the Banking Companies Act, 1949 | 1,99,36,750 0 0 | |
| (ii) Other than under Section 17 of the Banking Companies Act, 1949 | 50,00,000 0 0 | 2,49,36,750 0 0 |
| RESERVE FOR HEAD OFFICE NEW PROPERTY: | | |
| As at 31st December, 1948 | 13,50,000 0 0 | |
| *Less:* Transferred to Premises Account | 13,50,000 0 0 | Nil |
| DEPOSITS AND OTHER ACCOUNTS: | | |
| Fixed Deposits | 8,67,92,776 0 11 | |
| Savings Bank Deposits | 8,62,44,464 0 1 | |
| Current Accounts and Contingency (unadjusted) accounts | 42,07,61,397 11 0 | 59,37,98,637 12 0 |
| BORROWINGS FROM OTHER BANKS, AGENTS, ETC: | | |
| (i) in the Provinces of India | Nil | |
| (ii) outside the Provinces of India | Nil | Nil |
| BILLS PAYABLE | | 19,79,023 2 4 |
| BILLS FOR COLLECTION BEING BILLS RECEIVABLE *as per contra:* | | |
| (i) payable in any Province of India | 12,79,280 15 1 | |
| (ii) payable outside the Provinces of India | 1,71,351 6 4 | 14,50,632 5 5 |
| OTHER LIABILITIES: | | |
| (i) Unclaimed Dividends | 1,80,476 0 0 | |
| (ii) Unexpired Discounts | 1,04,160 14 0 | 2,84,636 14 0 |
| ACCEPTANCES, ENDORSEMENTS AND OTHER OBLIGATIONS *per contra:* | | 58,14,513 10 2 |
| PROFIT AND LOSS: | | |
| Balance as per Balance Sheet as at 31 December, 1948 Rs. 44,41,280 3 2 | | |
| *Less:* Bonus paid to the staff for the year 1948 Rs. 7,65,000 0 0 | 36,76,280 3 2 | |
| *Less:* Final Dividend at 8 per cent. making 14% for the year 1948, free of Income-Tax Rs. 15,84,237 0 0 | | |
| Placed to Bank's Landed Property Rs. 5,00,000 0 0 | | |
| Placed to Bank's Investments in Gvoernment and other Securities Rs. 10,00,000 0 0 | 30,84,237 0 0 | |
| | 5,92,043 3 2 | |
| *Add:* Profit for the year ended 31st December, 1949 | 70,51,020 13 9 | |
| | 76,43,064 0 11 | |
| *Less:* Provision for Income-Tax, Super-Tax and Business Profits Tax for the year Rs. 20,00,000 0 0 | | |
| Interim Dividend at 6 per cent. for the half-year ended 30th June, 1949 Rs. 11,96,205 0 0 | 31,96,205 0 0 | 44,46,859 0 11 |
| CONTINGENT LIABILITIES: | | |
| (i) Claims against the banking company not acknowledged as debts:— | Rs. 1,35,300/-. | |
| (ii) Liability on Bills of Exchange Re-discounted:— Sterling Bills Re-discounted £17,453-2-0, of which £48-1-0 have run off as at 31st January, 1950. | | |
| (iii) Liability on account of outstanding Forward Exchange Contracts:— | Rs. 1,63,03,044-12-0. | |
| NOTE.—The figures of the Bank's Branch in Pakistan have been incorporated in the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account at par. | | |
| Total Rupees | | 65,26,47,802 12 10 |

### PROPERTY AND ASSETS

| | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| CASH: | | |
| In hand and with Reserve Bank of India (including foreign currency notes) | 5,65,32,020 8 8 | |
| Balances with other Banks on Current Account: | | |
| (i) in the Provinces of India | 1,19,46,928 9 1 | |
| (ii) outside the Provinces of India | 1,18,82,220 12 6 | 8,03,61,169 14 3 |
| MONEY AT CALL AND SHORT NOTICE | | Nil |
| BILLS DISCOUNTED AND PURCHASED: | | |
| (Other than Treasury Bills of the Central and Provincial Governments) | | |
| (i) payable in any Province of India | 2,07,93,577 4 4 | |
| (ii) payable outside the Provinces of India (Particulars as per separate schedule attached) | 21,13,954 12 2 | 2,29,07,532 0 6 |
| INVESTMENTS AT BELOW MARKET VALUE: | | |
| (i) Securities of the Central and Provincial Governments and Trustee securities, including Treasury Bills of the Central and Provincial Governments | 26,85,03,784 13 3 | |
| (ii) Shares: | | |
| (a) Fully paid Preference shares | 7,98,541 8 0 | |
| (b) Fully paid Ordinary Shares | 2,67,165 7 0 | |
| (iii) Debentures or Bonds | 13,77,699 11 0 | |
| (iv) Other Investments: | | |
| (a) State Loans | 2,94,271 4 0 | |
| (b) Pakistan Government and Trustee Securities | 25,16,708 4 6 | |
| (c) Pakistan Municipal Debentures | 1,23,843 12 0 | |
| (v) Gold | Nil | 27,38,82,012 11 3 |
| LOANS, ADVANCES, CASH CREDITS AND OVERDRAFTS: | | |
| (Other than bad and doubtful debts for which provision has been made to the satisfaction of the auditors) | | |
| (i) in the Provinces of India | 25,58,36,079 12 5 | |
| (ii) outside the Provinces of India (Particulars as per separate schedule attached) | 32,61,798 11 5 | 26,90,97,878 7 10 |
| BILLS FOR COLLECTION BEING BILLS RECEIVABLE As *per contra:* | | |
| (i) payable in any Province of India | 12,79,280 15 1 | |
| (ii) payable outside the Provinces of India | 1,71,351 6 4 | 14,50,632 5 5 |
| ACCEPTANCES, ENDORSEMENTS AND OTHER OBLIGATIONS *per contra:* | | 58,14,513 10 2 |
| PREMISES, LESS DEPRECIATION: | | |
| At cost as at 31st December, 1948 | 49,86,051 8 8 | |
| Additions during this year | 15,65,816 7 0 | |
| | 65,63,867 15 9 | |
| *Less:* Written off up to 31st December, 1948 Rs. 46,84,301 10 3 | | |
| Transferred from Reserve for Head Office New Property Rs. 13,50,000 0 0 | 60,34,301 10 3 | 5,29,566 5 6 |
| OTHER ASSETS: | | |
| (i) Branch Adjustments | 25,06,049 10 4 | |
| (ii) Compulsory Excess Profits Tax Deposits | 17,03,467 0 0 | |
| (iii) Advance Payments of Tax | 30,75,850 2 0 | |
| (iv) Stamps | 5,251 1 2 | |
| (v) Interest accrued on Investments to 31st December, 1949 | 13,13,879 8 5 | |
| (vi) Silver | Nil | 86,04,497 5 11 |
| NON-BANKING ASSETS ACQUIRED IN SATISFACTION OF CLAIMS | | Nil |
| Total Rupees | | 65,26,47,802 12 10 |

## PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1949

| Dr. EXPENDITURE. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | INCOME (less provision made during the year for bad and doubtful debts) Cr. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| To Interest paid on deposits | | 34,66,582 15 8 | By Interest and Discount | | 1,54,01,848 3 8 |
| „ Salaries and Allowances:— | | | „ Commission, Exchange and Brokerage | | 11,48,734 15 4 |
| (i) to General Manager | 77,702 10 0 | | „ Rents | | 56,916 4 6 |
| (ii) to Staff | 44,02,258 0 8 | 44,79,960 10 8 | „ Other Receipts | | 1,61,507 13 3 |
| „ Directors' Fees | | 64,894 0 0 | | | |
| „ Local Committee Members' Fees | | 6,150 0 0 | | | |
| „ Provident Fund | | 2,63,793 5 0 | | | |
| „ Rent, Taxes, Insurance, Lighting, etc. | | 4,61,263 6 11 | | | |
| „ Law Charges | | 15,486 14 3 | | | |
| „ Postages, Telegrams and Stamps | | 1,15,219 8 10 | | | |
| „ Auditors' Fees | | 25,000 0 0 | | | |
| „ Repairs to Bank's Property | | 1,54,927 4 1 | | | |
| „ Stationery, Printing, Advertisement, etc. | | 3,72,212 1 1 | | | |
| „ Other Expenditure | | 2,92,496 4 6 | | | |
| „ Balance of Profit | | 70,51,020 13 9 | | | |
| Total Rupees | | 1,67,69,007 4 9 | Total Rupees | | 1,67,69,007 4 9 |

### REPORT OF THE AUDITORS TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.

We have audited the foregoing Balance Sheet of the Bank of India Limited, as at 31st December, 1949, and also the foregoing Profit and Loss Account of the Bank for the year ended upon that date, in which are incorporated the authenticated returns from branches, and report that:—

(a) we have obtained all the information and explanations we have required and have found them to be satisfactory;
(b) the transactions of the Bank which have come to our notice have been within the powers of the Bank;
(c) the returns received from Branch Offices of the Bank have been found adequate for the purpose of the audit;
(d) in our opinion, the foregoing Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account are drawn up in conformity with the law;
(e) such Profit and Loss Account shows a true balance of profit for the year;
(f) such Balance Sheet exhibits a true and correct view of the state of the affairs of the Bank according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Bank, and
(g) in our opinion, books of account have been kept by the Bank as required by Section 130 of The Indian Companies Act, 1913.

A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants.
S. B. BILLIMORIA & CO., Chartered Accountants.

Bombay, 31st January, 1950.

COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Chairman.

AMBALAL SARABHAI,
JOSEPH KAY,
DINSHA K. DAJI,
RAMNIWAS RAMNARAIN,
SHANTIDAS ASKURAN,
M. S. C. MITHA,
KIKABHAI PREMCHAND,
BHAGVANDAS C. MEHTA,
K. M. D. THACKERSEY,
} Directors.

H. A. CURRIMBHOY, Acting Chief Accountant.

A. C. CLARKE, General Manager.

### SCHEDULE OF PARTICULARS REQUIRED BY THE BANKING COMPANIES ACT, 1949, (ACT X OF 1949) ATTACHED TO AND FORMING PART OF THE BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1949.

| | Bills Discounted and Purchased. | | Loans, Advances, Cash Credits and Overdrafts | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
| (i) Debts considered good in respect of which the bank is fully secured | | 34,98,663 11 1 | | 20,23,12,924 8 2 |
| (ii) Debts considered good for which the bank holds no other security than the debtors' personal security | | Nil | | 48,20,535 4 8 |
| (iii) Debts considered good, secured by the personal liabilities of one or more parties in addition to the personal security of the debtors | | 1,94,08,868 5 5 | | 5,19,64,418 11 2 |
| (iv) Debts considered doubtful or bad, not provided for | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| (v) Debts due by directors or officers of the bank or any of them either severally or jointly with any other persons | Nil | | 22,58,068 12 3 | |
| (vi) Debts due by companies or firms in which the directors of the bank are interested as directors, partners or managing agents or, in the case of private companies, as members | Nil | | 3,58,07,282 9 11 | |
| (vii) Maximum total amount of loans, including temporary advances, made at any time during the year to directors or managers or officers of the company | Nil | | 34,62,735 5 8 | |
| (viii) Maximum total amount of loans, including temporary advances, granted during the year to the companies or firms in which the directors of the bank are interested as directors, partners or managing agents or, in the case of private companies, as members | 26,03,530 6 9 | | 5,15,20,397 4 11 | |
| (ix) Due from banks | Nil | | 11,14,838 11 7 | |
| Total Rupees | | 2,29,07,532 0 6 | | 25,90,97,878 7 10 |

# A HEADACHE FOR THE BURGLARS

(By Crack-Nut)

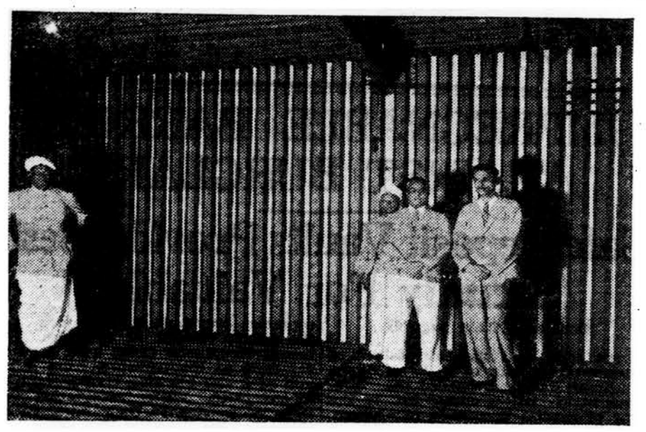
A couple of days ago I read in the evening papers the story of a dacoity near Patna. According to that report, a discharged 'compulsory guest' of the Bihar State who was duly warned off to rehabilitate himself into good citizenship and given a short and smart lecture on serving humanity and all that had done a neat job of box-cracking within a week of his release. A scant Rs. three lakhs was all that was involved. As the story goes, this classical expert got access into the house of a millionaire at midnight—the privileged hour for men of his calibre and standing—by unlocking the door of a room at the rear. Everything else could be guessed easily—there was no scream, no slamming of the door—in fact, nothing was touched except this zealously guarded thing.

But this did not worry me the least. I have heard of bigger dacoities—more daring stories, occasionally sprinkled with murders. But what struck me as amazing was that the millionaire had been so negligent that the idea of a safe had not struck him the least.

Sometime back, I was spending my vacation at my village. One morning I was sitting on the 'verandah'—the resting place of every home in a village—when I was confronted by my neighbour. There was an unusual excitement in his voice. 'Did you hear this,' he gasped. I threw an unruffled glance. But he seemed to be determined to din into my ears the story, which according to him, was the talk of the whole village.

Somehow I gathered from his inco-

(Continued on Page 10)



A skeleton view showing the steel channels erected in even ranks and so interlocked with each other by inside welding that as a whole they form a massive cage of steel, later to be embedded in a rich mixture of cancrete.

# GODREJ: ON THEIR WAY TO MAKE BETTER SAFES

## A Field Where India Holds Her Own

AN enterprised based on invention—that stands for Godrej, foremost among security engineers in In-dia. They have built the position which they occupy today from humble beginnings and if today they are the largest manufacturers in the east in their line of metal products, the credit goes to a succession of brilliant men who paved the way for the firm's success by ingenous patents that have held their own against foreign competition.

It was fifty years ago that the late A.B. Godrej an idealist and a pioneer in his own way came on the scene to found a new enterprise. Later Mr. P. B. Godrej expanded the field of activity and found a solution for the crying need of national self-sufficiency at least in steel products.

### INITIAL DIFFICULTIES

There were of course difficulties and disappointments in the initial stages. There was cut throat competition and an unrelenting price-war went on between the indegeneous industry and vested foreign interest which had privileges of their own. In the end, however, the Indian products scored, for they were not only cheaper in price and better in quality than the foreign products but the Indian manufacturer knew his market and filled a national need.

Godrej who had begun with the making of locks, can today point out with pride that among the products turned out from their factories are safes, cupboards, filing-cabinets etc. and Indian offices have ceased to look to foreign manufacturers for meeting their needs in furniture and equipment.

**Today there are over 2,000 men who are working in Godrej factory in Bombay turning out everything from small locks to their master pieces—the huge safe deposit vaults. Godrej were also the first to manufacture vegetable oil soaps on a large scale after years of painstaking research.**

### INDIVIDUAL NEEDS

It is not only in catering to the requirements of large offices that Godrej stands foremost; the needs of the individual have never been overlooked and Godrej were the first in the world to produce multi-patent steel wardrobes with the warranty of safe-keeping which steel alone could offer.

The Godrej reputation for imaginative engineering was built on their safes in an impartial fire test where indegenous as well as foreign manufacturers took part, Godrej came out with flying colours and ever since 1912—the date on which the test was held under Government auspices—Godrej safes have been bought by Government departments in large quantities. The great dock explosion and the many natural calamities that have occurred in Bombay and elsewhere found in the Godrej safes a bulwark too tough to be broken and fortunes have been saved by people keeping their valuable in Godrej safes.

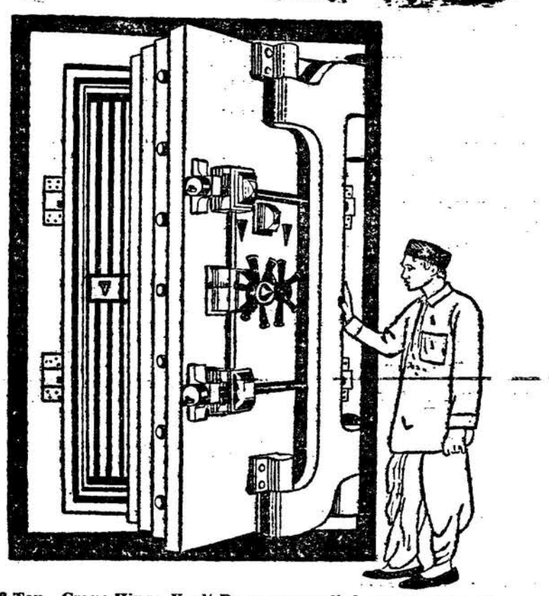
It goes without saying that a nigh standard of industrial efficiency cannot be maintained without extensive research and Godrej have spared no pains to keep abrest of the latest modes and methods of steel designing. This is evident in the painstaking care they devote in the making of their furniture and the latest products of Godrej are matched suite of drawing, dining and bedroom furniture made from tubular steel. Business efficiency has been increased by new designs in desks and chairs insuring maximum working comfort and utility, racks, shelves, filing cabinets Visadex etc. The prices are appreciably lower because of the mass production methods employed by the factory.

**It will be no exageration to say that Godrej have added to national prestige in the field of industrial endeavour. Side by side, the firm has saved crores of rupees which otherwise would have been taken away from India by foreign firms.**

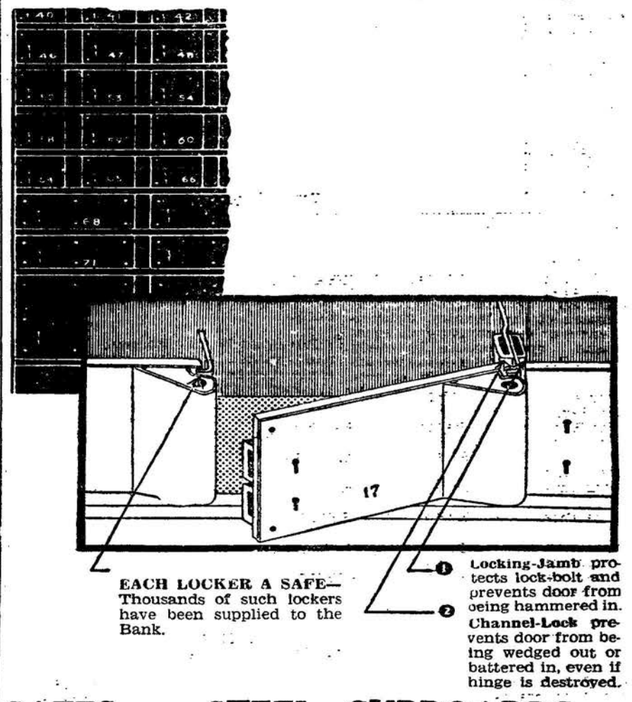
But Godrej are not satisfied with the memory of their past glories. They hope to set even higher standards and create better records in the fields of their activities with the completion of their sylvan factory-town in Greater Bombay. In its plans of expansion housing is one of the foremost in the interests of good labour relations of which Godrej has a proud record when this is done a long cherished dream will have been realised.

GODREJ SECURITY and UTILITY PRODUCTS serve with thoroughly reliable confidence and efficiency THE BANK OF INDIA and countless others, including the Reserve, Imperial, Central banks... Safe-Deposit companies and other busines houses, Government Mints and treasuries, and the Public throughout India, and abroad. They all specify "Godrej", because they know that better protection and value *cannot* be obtained.

★ We are happy to chronicle our cordial connections with one of India's illustrious houses and our very valued customer from as far back as 1906 when the Bank of India was born.



8-Ton Crane-Hinge Vault-Door, as supplied to the Bank of India and others. PROOF AGAINST FIRE AND FLOODING, HAMMER, DRILL, OXY-ACETYLENE BLOW-PIPE & EXPLOSIVES. 13 other Strong-Doors of various types & sizes have now been supplied to the Bank.



EACH LOCKER A SAFE—Thousands of such lockers have been supplied to the Bank.

1 Locking-Jamb protects lock-bolt and prevents door from being hammered in.
2 Channel-Lock prevents door from being wedged out or battered in, even if hinge is destroyed.

**229 SAFE-DEPOSITS**

besides other Vaults—have been installed all over India by Godrej, many of which are the strongest ever built, according to their Patent methods of vault construction—starting with the Bank of India's nearly 5,000-locker vault (Kalbadevi branch) in 1935, when Godrej pioneered in this line so essential to national security: a natural climax to their very long experience in the manufacture of Safes, locks There have been only 3 safe-deposits of European makes in the country, built before Godrej began this venture. Their needs for additional lockers have been met by Godrej.

★ FOUR LACS' worth of new equipment, mostly for the Safe-Deposit and Bullion Vaults, and steel furniture, have been exclusively ordered from Godrej for the Bank of India's new building.

GODREJ PATENT (Nos. 21573 & 22501) CHANNEL REINFORCEMENT of the Bank's Vaults is an interlocked steel grid, which, along with the Strong-Doors, forms a giant safe, superceding old methods: strong as an all-steel vault but costing very considerably less.

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PIONEER IN SECURITY ENGINEERING

BY FAR THE LARGEST AND OLDEST MANUFACTURERS IN THEIR LINES.


## THE NEW PREMISES OF THE BANK OF INDIA

# Symbolic Of The Success Of Indian Endeavour

## STORY OF ITS GROWTH

The new premises of the Bank of India Ltd., which are to be opened by Dr. John Matthai, Finance Minister of the Government of India, on Monday, April 24, occupy one of the most valuable sites in Bombay. Its neighbours, on either side are the National Bank of India, Ltd., and the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., on Mahatma Gandhi Road.

The site was formerly occupied by the "Bombay Club," founded in 1866, and a building known as "Nagarseth Building" on its South, both forming parts of a long well-designed block of buildings, almost the first to be built on the actual Esplanade Road, outside the West wall of the old Fort, between its Churchgate, a little further North, and its Apollo Gate near its Southern Ramparts (Rampart Row) leading down to the old Apollo Bunder.

The Western side of these old buildings then faced directly on to the palm-clad sea-shore, until one of Bombay's many reclamations, carried out during the Governor-Generalship of the Earl of Mayo in due course provided sites for the High Court, the University and the Secretariat further west.

### PLANNED 8 YEARS AGO

It was just about eight years ago that the plans for the new premises were approved, and building operations started soon after. But as soon as basement had been completed, it was requisitioned by the Royal Navy, as a store and, later, a temporary Post Office, for the Forces, was erected thereon and used up to V. J. Day.

Work on the New Bank was recommenced in 1946 and has been going on despite the difficulties and delays inevitable during the days of controls and restrictions. Originally, the Bank, itself, was to occupy only the Basement, Ground and Mezzanine Floors, of the 70 feet high building, then contemplated but, during the course of construction, it was found that, due to increase of business and the decision to afford further amenities for the Staff of the Bank, it was essential for the Bank to occupy the First Floor of the new building as well.

Special sanction was obtained for the raising of the building to over 80 feet. Before this further floor was completed, the Municipal authorities themselves found their own accommodation, in the Municipal building so congested that they specially sanctioned a further fifth floor, with a tie-beam level of 100 feet, and thus the new building, now comprises eight stories.

### NOVEL FEATURES

Since the whole building, except its exceptionally airy top-most floor, was to be air-conditioned, it was essential to provide two cooling towers of a novel, enclosed, type which form conspicuous features in the architectural composition, as seen from a distance since they rise to a height of about 120."

The new building consists of:

A basement, which will house among other things the Bank's Safe Deposit, Bullion Vault, Record and Book rooms.

A ground floor mostly occupied by the great Banking Hall with its grilled counters and enquiry tables, surrounded by ample Public service corridors.

The Main Mezzanine Floor arranged in wide Galleries, its central areas being open down to the ground floor, thus giving the latter the appearance of ample height, Its Eastern side is devoted to special departments of the Bank's business, while along its West are arranged the panelled Board Room, the Directors Reception room, with a servory to allow for the provision of light refreshments,

The first floor to be utilised for some Departments of the Bank's business, and for Staff and Officers' Tiffin and Welfare rooms, a room being specially set aside for the Visiting Doctor, whose attendance forms part of the regular organisation of the Bank.

The four upper floors were meant to be let out to large private firms, but Government have demanded the right to exercise the first option on the three of them and the Municipality is, for the time being, at any rate, to occupy the fourth or top-most one, probably for the Special Engineer and his Town Planning Department.

### ARCHITECTURE

One early suggestion, in regard to the elevational treatment of the main facade was to preserve, or repeat, the pleasant but somewhat small scaled Roman Classical Style of the pre-existing buildings but it was later decided by the Board of Directors that it would be more appropriate if "the Bank of India" building naturally, followed a free interpretation of the Indian traditional style, of a large scale, modified as necessary to conform to modern circumstances.

**By a candid but substantial architectural treatment of the fine-dressed, pleasantly toned, local stone, an attempt has been made to symbolise those very qualities, by which the Management of the Bank, itself, has attained its present prominent position.**

### A PRINCIPLE

Another principle that has been kept in view is, the axiom that in "the Bank of India", all materials should be as far as ever possible of local or, at any rate, of Indian production. This has been, to a very large extent achieved with the exception of the Air-conditioning machinery, an American importation, and a few other items, such as the inner steel casements, fixed to the teakwood frames, which were English but specially treated against the vagaries of the Bombay climate, the Swiss Lifts and the English Sanitary and Electric fittings. The rest of the materials, from the external Malad stone Ashlar facing and the cement and steel framework, to such details, as the main teak entrance door, with its bronze grilles and fittings, the inner vestibule lobby, the Counters, Screens and Gallery railings to the upper-most roof, with its traditional type of Indian bracketted cornice and roofing tiles, were all supplied by Indian firms and carried out by Indian craftsmen.


YET ANOTHER BUILDING WHERE

*TILES & MARBLE*

HAVE BEEN MADE USE OF!

The entire marble work—floor, wall dado, staircase and entrance steps—in the new premises of the Bank of India Ltd., has been done by

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The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B. 1665

# U.P. Rebels To Disobey High Command

## DECISION TO SIT SEPARATELY

## Letter To Be Sent To A. I. C. C.

LUCKNOW, April 23 (PTI).

**EIGHTEEN members of the Minority Group in the Congress Party in the U.P. Legislature, who have been occupying the opposition benches since the inauguration of the Indian Republic, yesterday decided to "disobey" the Congress High Command directive asking them to return to their original seats in the House.**

The High Command in its directive to 24 members of the "Rebel" Group had also asked them "to express regret to the Leader of the Party or face disciplinary action".

After three-hour behind-the-door consultations, the 18 members announced that they would continue to sit in the House with the two expelled members of the group, Mr. Triloki Singh and Mr. Radhey Shyam. Seven other members of the group, who have not received any notice from the High Command, were also present.

Mr. Triloki Singh, Leader of the Group, who returned to Lucknow yesterday from Delhi after meeting the Congress President Dr. Pattbhi Sitaramayya, and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, reported to the meeting the gist of his talk with the two Congress leaders.

The meeting also finalised a draft of the letter to be sent within the next two or three days to the General Secretary of the All India Congress Committee in the form of a joint reply on behalf of 24 members, who have received the High Command directive.

### ISSUES SIDE-TRACKED

It is understood that the chief points in the letter are that "the real issues have been side-tracked, that the signatories cannot desert their expelled colleagues, Mr. Triloki Singh and Mr. Radhey Shyam, and that they would adhere to their earlier decision to sit on the opposition benches with the two expelled members".

Another letter may also be sent on behalf of the members of the Group against whom threat of disciplinary action has not been given by the High Command, demanding an enquiry into their allegations against the U. P. Congress Committee and the State Administration.

Political circles here said that the latest decision of the Minority Group had widened the gulf between them and the Congress Party in the Legislature and predicted the emergence of the rebels as the main opposition in the Legislature.

According to sources close to the Minority Group, candidates may be set up by it to contest the forthcoming by elections to the State Legislature.

## RAJASTHAN TO LEASE OUT MICA MINES

### 200 Working Pits Now

JAIPUR, April 23 (UPI).

The Rajasthan Government has decided to lease out one of the most important mica mining areas in Udaipur division of the State. Of the total mica production in Rajasthan, Udaipur division produces the largest percentage and offers a great potentiality to the future development of mica mining industry. Those areas which would be leased out now have produced during the past ten years about 6,30,000 mds. of fairly good quality of mica worth roughly about Rs. 1,50,00,000.

There are about 200 working pits in the area which has been divided after due survey into 17 different blocks.

With the implementation of this scheme, it is hoped, says a press note, the leased area will receive due attention by the industrialists.

It may be added that the mica mining industry of Rajasthan contributes to a large measure in securing hard currency for India.

## ADULTERATION OF MUSTARD OIL

### Convictions In Lucknow

LUCKNOW, April 23 (UPI).—During the week ending April 8, 1950, 92 samples of mustard oil were taken in the Municipalities of the State. As many as 22 persons were prosecuted and 24 convicted during this period. Cases against some of these persons were launched on the basis of samples taken prior to April 1, 1950.

Municipal medical officers had earlier been instructed by the State Health Ministry to take mustard oil sample and to send them to the Public Analyst for examination. They have also been instructed to make regular inspections of mustard oil dealers to guard against adulteration.

The highest figure of samples taken came from Allahabad where 51 samples of mustard oil were taken and 11 persons convicted.

## U. P. SHARE OF WAR REPARATIONS

LUCKNOW, April 23 (UPI).—Uttar Pradesh will shortly receive its share of the reparation machinery allotted to India from Germany.

About 20 machine tools would be made available to the State Government. The Industries Department has already selected these machines now lying at Calcutta, out of a stock of several thousands. These are all of high quality and in good condition. The machines will be used in technical institutes for instrumental purposes.

## AGITATION MAKING NATION WEAKER

### French President's Warning

LORIENT, April 23 (PTI-Reuter): President Vincent Auriol of France declared here today that permanent agitation and sabotage were retarding national reconstruction, prolonging misery and weakening France in the eyes of the world.

It would be dangerous to conceal the present revolution in social organisation, M. Auriol said, or to think that one class could continue to dominate another.

But progress could only be based on order.

"A democracy where the violence of a minority overrides the freedom of the citizens and flouts the law is a democracy in name", M. Auriol added.

"A dictatorship, which is never that which the fanatics hope for, may result and make these fanatics regret the liberties and laws they destroyed".

## Goodwill Committee Of Editors

CALCUTTA, April 23 (PTI): The Goodwill Committee of Editors appointed by the President of the All India Newspaper Editors Conference, arrived here today by air from Delhi.

Besides attending a meeting of the local Press Advisory Committee this evening, the members of the Goodwill Committee will see the Governor of West Bengal and the West Bengal Chief Minister and several leading citizens of Calcutta.

After their two days stay here they are expected to leave for Dacca on April 25 and return to Calcutta on April 28 'en route' to Delhi.

## No Quorum In M P C C Working Committee

INDORE, April 23 (PTI): The Working Committee of the Madhya Bharat Provincial Congress Committee met here last night only to adjourn till tomorrow as only six of its 17 members attended.

The President of the MPCC has telegraphically requested members to attend tomorrow's meeting.

## BRING THE WRONG-DOER TO THE RIGHT PATH

### Pandit Pant's Appeal For Peace, Love And Trust

LUCKNOW, April 23, (PTI).

**PANDIT Govind Ballabh Pant, Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, broadcasting from Lucknow last night expressed his determination to give a practical shape to the terms of the Nehru-Liaquat Agreement in every respect.**

"Everybody in this country must help create an atmosphere of love, peace and trust among all irrespective of caste, creed or community," he added.

"About two and a half years ago", Pandit Pant said, "our country had to face a number of catastrophes owing to the partition; but even at that time sufficient tranquility prevailed in this State. During the past two years there appeared to be no communal tension here; and it led me to believe that we had effected a lot of improvement in that aspect. The dreadful happenings during a few weeks in the recent past have, however, made us bend our head in shame."

The Chief Minister said that Government were by duty bound to inflict exemplary punishment on all such persons as were directly or indirectly responsible for creating mischief, or else society at large would have to face utter lawlessness resulting ultimately in insecurity to women and children and loss to business.

"If we did our duty honestly we could have the courage to bring the wrong-doer to the right path", he declared.

### MIGRATIONS

Referring to the recent tendency among Muslim artisans and technicians to migrate to Pakistan, Pandit Pant advised all those persons who intended doing so to benefit by the experience of such of their brethren as had gone to Pakistan for better employment but had soon to come back "with frustrated hopes."

He also appealed to the employers, as well as all persons and agencies who had to maintain personal contacts or liaison with skilled labour to instil a sense of trust and security among them by offering them good treatment and all reasonable facilities. Every citizen of this country, irrespective of caste or community, had equal rights and opportunities in every field. Similarly, the Chief Minister added, he or she owed a duty or responsibility to the motherland to help her attain the most covetable place in the comity of nations.

The Chief Minister warned the public against rumours about communal disturbances.

He condemned the tactics of such mischief-mongers, who, he said, committed crimes themselves but laid the blame on innocent members of the minority community. Such people, he said, were a curse not only to their victims but also to the country.

## NO SECOND CLASS CITIZENSHIP

### Ceylon Indian Stand

MATTALE (Central Ceylon), April 23 (PTI-Reuter): The Ceylon Indian Congress today called on the Indian community in Ceylon to persist in their efforts to secure modification of the Indian and Pakistani Residents Citizenship Act passed by the Ceylon Parliament last year.

The Congress in a resolution reaffirmed the demand that Indian's domiciled in Ceylon should enjoy the same status as Ceylon nationals on their becoming citizens of Ceylon under the act.

At its last session the Congress advised Indians here not to accept "second class" citizenship offered them in Ceylon.

The conclusions reached in the present session envisaged no change in that attitude. But as opinion among members was divided on this the Congress authorised its committee "to take such decisions as it deemed necessary after reviewing the position from time to time" without reference to the general session. Under the provisions of the act Indian domiciles were given two years from the date of its enforcement in September last to register for Ceylon citizenship.

It is stated that about seven lakhs of Indian settlers in Ceylon would be affected if they did not register within this period.

# ITALY RAVES OVER TRIESTE

## Ready To Denounce Peace Treaty

ROME, April 23 (PTI-Reuter).

**FOREIGN Minister Count Carlo Sforza conferred with the Yugoslav Minister here last night, immediately after affirming Italy's wish for a direct understanding with Belgrade over Trieste—but saying Italy "could not tolerate" the loss of more territory.**

Count Sforza told the Italian Chamber of Deputies they had many weapons to resist the "supreme injustice" of giving up more territory "even if impose on us on the basis of a treaty which numerous States behind the iron curtain have already violated with impunity".

Rome observers thought this indicated Italy was ready to denounce the Peace Treaty if she could not get a satisfactory settlement of the Trieste question.

After the speech Count Sforza had an hour's talk with M. Laden Ivecovie, Yugoslav Minister.

The Italian Peace Treaty provided that Trieste should become a free zone under an independent Governor, but no Governor has yet been agreed upon between the Big Four powers.

The Minister, replying to the Deputies two-day Triste debate, said the "indivisibility" of the Trieste territory formed the basis of Italian policy.

### M.S.I. SUPPORT

"I do not think the Allies would wish to fail in the promise given to us," he said, referring to a statement by the three Western Allies in 1948, that they would support the return to Italy of the entire area, now divided into Zone A, occupied by Western troops, and Zone B, administered by Yugoslavia.

Count Sforza had earlier reaffirmed Italy's wish for a direct understanding with Yugoslavia over Trieste.

At the same time he accused Yugoslavia of using violence to drag electors, some of them "even naked" to the polls in the recent Zone B elections.

Immediately the Foreign Minister had finished speaking, Giorgio Almirante, Leader of the Neofascist M.S.I. (Italian Social Movement) said he was pleased Count Sforza had announced the possibility of denouncing the Peace Treaty. This was in conformity with the wishes of the M.S.I. he said.

### SUPREME INJUSTICE

Italian Foreign Office officials, asked for an interpretation of Court Sforza's speech, said last night that Italy could never submit to the Supreme injustice of losing the "obviously Italian" areas of the two zones of Trieste.

"If Italy should ever find herself faced with the supreme injustice of losing fresh regions of obvious Italian character, she could never submit to it and would oppose it with all the most decisive denunciations "one official said.

Unofficial diplomatic circles interpreted the speech as a clear indication that if Yugoslavia destroyed the Italian character of Zone B during her temporary occupation, granted under the Peace Treaty, Italy would consider it a "supreme injustice", amounting to a substantial if not formal violation of the Peace Treaty and would feel herself justified in an extremity in denouncing the treaty.

## LABOUR LEADER GIVES UP FAST

KANPUR, April 23 (PTI)—The twenty-four-hour old hunger-strike on Mr. Surva Vanshi, President of the Government Roadways Central Workshop Employees Union was given up yesterday on the intervention of Mr. Hariharnath Shastri, General Secretary, INTUC. and other labour leaders.

The strike of the workers in the workshop which began on April 14 however continues. Their demands relate to minimum wages, bonus, and provident fund.

## Cattle Lifter Arrested

FAZILKA, April 23 (PTI).

A Pakistan national believed by the police to be a member of the gang of cattle lifters was arrested yesterday while driving a bullock and a buffalo which he was alleged to have lifted from the village of Kubhia.

He was challenged by a Police Sub-Inspector 14 miles away from the village on the Indo-Pakistan border.

Two other persons armed with guns accompanying him escaped into Pakistan territory.

# IMPREGNABLE BARRIER AGAINST BURGLARY

## Safe Deposit Vaults Provide Best Security For Valuables

(Continued from page 9)

herent voice that the most talked of 'burglar-proof' safe of the village headsman had been opened the previous night like a cheese tin to the tune of several thousands of rupees. And that was enough for me. For a man who had come to the village just for eating, and talking, here was food for thought.

My head began to reel. The years seemed to go back....back almost to the days when civilization was emerging out of the woods. I had read all about the Indus valley cilization; I had spent whole days in libraries studying things interesting and otherwise. In one such 'lazy' mission, I had come across a book on how man began to treasure his wealth.

### EARLY HISTORY

In the beginning man buried his valuables in the ground. Later, some innovation must have followed for the earliest available specimen was found to be constructed of odd hard wood banded with hammered iron. Apparently these must have been in the crudest possible form. When man began to think in terms of art, boxes provided with locks or coffers, with an eye for craftsmanship were found.

The same book dealt with the story of safes. The term "safe" includes receptacles provided with a lock for the secure custody of valuables. It means receptacles fitted with a vertical door as distinguished from a lid and of a size allowing transportability in one piece. When receptacles so large as to require their parts to be assembled on the site, they come under the title "strong room" in the case of safe deposits, 'vaults.'

And that was all that I had studied. Hence after I heard this 'spine-chilling' story from my village friend, curiosity fired my imagination. I had decided to go deep into this awe-inspiring—burglar attracting—story of the safe.

The vacation was over. I returned to the town. The first thing I did was to contact a safe-maker, and he gave me this most amazing piece of information.

### VAULTS

Human tendency is to attack the door rather than the wall. Hence great importance is attached to the door in vaults. Vaults themselves are built for providing security for jewellery and valuables against the risk of fire, flood and other calamities. To provide greater security, the rooms are built of brick or concrete, the thickness of the walls varying from 14 inches to 18 inches in the case of brick and 8 inches to 14 inches in the case of concrete. Modern vaults are fitted with time-locks, an ingenious mechanical brain which permits the door to be opened only at the specified time. Still more popular safes in the Western countries are fitted with electrical devices which give ample warning of individuals with nefarious intent. Great Britain has made a notable contribution in this challenge to the deft-fingered community.

The actual idea of safe deposits seems to have been born in America, where everything is done in a 'Columbus' way. It gained rapid popularity on the continent. India, according to all available information, was the first in Asia to adopt, modify, and improve on that idea. The first safe-makers were the Bombay Safe Deposit Company started in 1909. The rest of the country including Calcutta were without any kind of safe deposit facility till as recent as 1937.

### ADVANTAGES

The benefits of safe deposit system has compared favourably with the practice of depositing valuables with bankers in sealed containers. Safe custody in a bank requires some personal or business relation or at least a tolerable account with it, which is not possible in a country where suspicion pervades between man and man. Moreover a banker does not allow the handling of things deposited with him, several times in the course of the day. Against all these troubles, the safe deposit system offers lockers accessible only to authorised persons whose identities have been lodged with the management. A double-guard on the lock ensures the combined operation of the custodian's key and the customer's key (either of which alone can never open a locker).

In 1935, the making of safe deposit vaults started on a limited scale in India and it has made rapid strides now. At present there are over 250 vaults in India most of them constructed with the help of Indian patents. The all-steel vaults offer about the same security at considerably low cost by embedding special section of alloys. Recent reports have indicated that these have come out through all known calamities, like explosives, dacoities, and conflagrations.

It is very rare in India to get hold of a firm which has the necessary machine tools and experienced engineers for the actual construction process. But from all indications, whatever is produced has been found to be of a quality second to none.

### THE VAULT DOOR

The most vital part of the safe deposit vault is the main vault door, although a bit massive-looking and extremely strong and weighing several tons. But the weight does not come in the way of craftsmanship as it is evenly distributed. The vault itself is mounted so beautifully on the crane hinges on frictionless bearings that even a child can move it. The door frames are of equally massive in structure and so made that they grip the wall in which they are embedded.

Once the door is closed, it presents an impregnable barrier which even sledge hammers, high speed electric drills and oxy-acetylene torches cannot overcome. This is ensured because it is made of an unbroken solid slab of alloy steel and special metals. The locks when fitted, are made to watch-like accuracy and represent the very best of the highly specialised and time-honoured craft of the locksmith. I wonder whether the burglar of the 'Patna' variety, if and when he meets with a safe of this type would ever be able to try his ingenuity on getting at the wad of notes. The only way to get a clean access is to blow off the lock. For this, he must have some way to the lock itself. He can, perhaps, try to use the key holes. But on all vault doors, even the key holes are shielded by heavy drill-proof armour plates which can be displaced only after the keyless combination lock is opened. So staggering is the figure of combinations that the buglar may have to go on fiddling with it for months before hitting upon the right combination!

### COMPLETELY SECURE

Even our bomb-happy Calcuttawallas will find it a hard task for them for the vault doors are always made of explosive proof mechanism. If the locks are blown out, the door, in fully bolted condition would go "dead"—so 'dead' that not even the custodian of the vaullt or even the makers themselves could do anything to open it in the normal manner. The only entry in such an event is through the emergency door. The more salient features of vault doors are that they are water-proof and fire-resisting. A special device known as 'cramping device' is fitted in modern vaults to resist fire hazards.

All this has been perfected because of continuous advances in the field of science of metallurgy. But the more striking cause for this must have been the relentless fight of safe-makers against the safe-crackers!

In India, special patented method of reinforcing the wall has been achieved by means of steel channels which form a steel frame work inside the concrete wall. This goes in the shape of an interlocked steel grid which shapes into a giant safe by itself, thus ensuring a double guard.

And that is amazing, isn't it? This, to my mind, is a sort of a race—a race between security and danger. They seem to run a neck and neck race. But to my mind, the man who has to put in extra hours in his spurious study, is that midnight reveller—the most unwanted, the most feared of element in society. It is a matter of great satisfaction that this national industry of safe making has, in some cases, acquitted itself in a more exemplary manner than its counterpart in foreign countries.

## IN A CHINA SHOP

By Taurus

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU has hit a hard blow at education. I see that he has warned the students at the Dhanbad School of Mines not to think in terms of government jobs, but to think of serving and exploring the country for its advancement.

Education is an investment and its interest usually comes only when the investor manages to secure a job, preferably a government job. I was talking the other day with an educated man whose high qualifications had not served to secure him employment. I was told that he had at one stage been educated abroad at government expense, only to find that the Government that was so solicitous to get him trained, was quite indifferent to reaping the benefits of his knowledge. He had found with difficulty an outlet for his energy and experience in another country, in the service of another State. And a wave of patriotism there had thrown him out again.

I mentioned that he had been soured by his own experience but he thought I was merely putting him off. After that, I let him hold forth.

'If I had two sons", he said, "and educated one whilst I put by in a bank—a reputable bank—a sum equal to all the money I spent on his fees and books for the other, at the end the uneducated boy will be running a shop with the older keeping his accounts for him. Or, if he chose another profession, it would still work out the same way".

I objected that after all the educated boy would have the benefits of a broader outlook. But he would have none of it. A broad outlook, he said, does not fill empty stomachs; but it involves ideas in the head which stunt man's natural growth.

I had no answer to that. A few days later little boy came over. After stuffing himself with the contents of my frigidaire, the brat looked happily about him. To fill in time and be friendly, I asked him what he meant to do when he grew up. There was not a second's hesitation. "Sell Ghee", he promptly answered. "Look at Father. He has read much, studied a lot and done almost everything. But do you think, he runs the house? Rot. It is Mother who earns the money by selling ghee. I shall be the chap who sells ghee in my home".

As is the Father, so is the Son. My friend had certainly succeeded beyond his wildest dreams.

The Prime Minister, however, would be wrong if he thought that education had a value confined to government jobs. It is also highly regarded in matters of matrimony. A disgusted father of six girls complains bitterly that only I.C.S. men will do for them and the demand exceeds the available supply. He heard a great deal about over-staffing in government departments but, even if one were to turn from the I.C.S. and look among the subordinate staff, there is not enough. He had expected Independence to change all this and to find the marriage problem solved. But, alas, things had become worse. He had, or he said that his daughters had, a poor opinion of educated young fellows who failed to secure employment in government service. In an outburst of patriotic fervour, he said, they were all sure that what was not good enough for Government could not be good enough for them.

Which only goes to show that the educational question is much more complicated than even our Prime Minister thinks it is.

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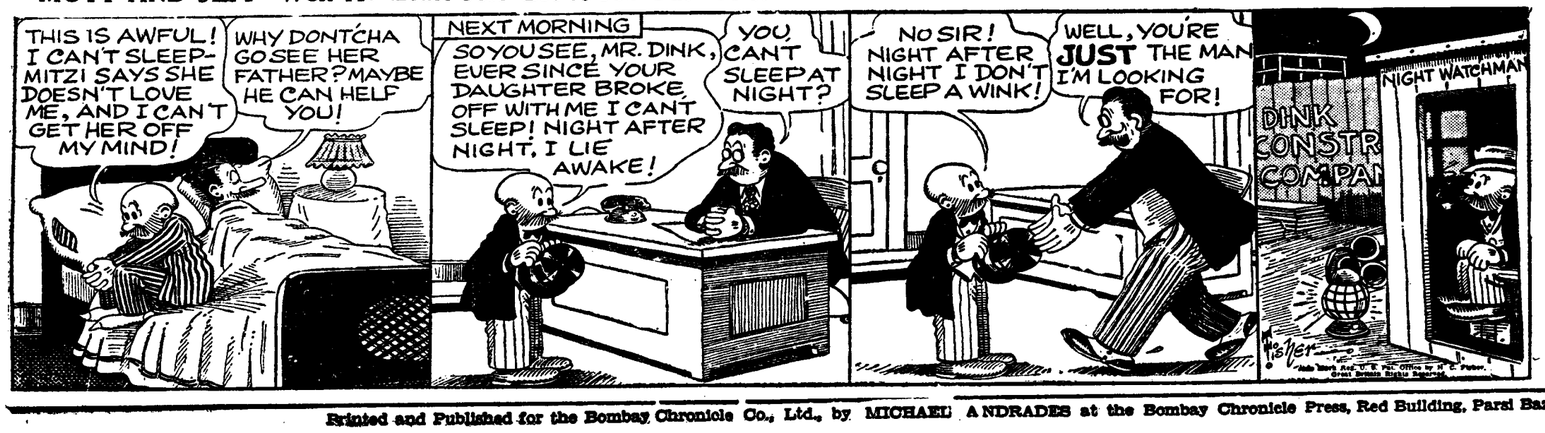
LUCKNOW, April 23 (PTI): The U.P. Government has issued directives to Government officials asking them "to show proper courtesy and consideration to non-officials".

MUTT AND JEFF—Well At Least Jeff Got A Job Out Of It — By BUD FISHER


THIS IS AWFUL! I CAN'T SLEEP- MITZI SAYS SHE DOESN'T LOVE ME, AND I CAN'T GET HER OFF MY MIND!
WHY DON'TCHA GO SEE HER FATHER? MAYBE HE CAN HELP YOU!
NEXT MORNING
SO YOU SEE, MR. DINK, EVER SINCE YOUR DAUGHTER BROKE OFF WITH ME I CAN'T SLEEP! NIGHT AFTER NIGHT, I LIE AWAKE!
YOU CAN'T SLEEP AT NIGHT?
NO SIR! NIGHT AFTER NIGHT I DON'T SLEEP A WINK!
WELL, YOU'RE JUST THE MAN I'M LOOKING FOR!
NIGHT WATCHMAN
DINK CONSTR COMPA

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